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Dr. Didsbury
Mr. Morley Parry
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The Health
of Luton

1967

COUNTY
BOROUGH OF LUTON



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1967

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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COUNTY
 BOROUGH OF LUTON



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES (as at end of 1967)

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mayor

ALDERMAN F. S. LESTER, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR R. V. WHITLOCK

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E. COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES

ALDERMAN MRS. F. M. BRASH COUNCILLOR H. C. KING

COUNCILLOR M. C. CONNERY COUNCILLOR MRS. M. B. McCONACHIE

COUNCILLOR A. H. HARRIS COUNCILLOR MRS. M. PALMER

DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR R. V. WHITLOCK

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E. COUNCILLOR H. C. KING

WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. PALMER

COUNCILLOR A. H. HARRIS COUNCILLOR H. C. KING

COUNCILLOR R. V. WHITLOCK

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

(as at end of 1967)

Mayor

ALDERMAN F. S. LESTER, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR G. R. D. FARR

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P. COUNCILLOR J. MCGRATH

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER,

COUNCILLOR M. C. CONNERY C.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLOR K. J. FURLONG COUNCILLOR K. TAYLOR

COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON COUNCILLOR H. J. THOMPSON

Co-opted

MR A. C. LINES MR. F. P. SANDERSON

MRS. S. BUTTERWORTH

**PRINCIPAL STAFF OF THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND
SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS**

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officers	I. ROSEMARY ALDOUS, M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H., D.C.H. ELIZABETH M. WHITE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Consultant Advisers—	
Chest Diseases	J. BRIAN SHAW, M.D., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Geriatrics	J. C. FIRTH, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., M.B.
Mental Health	L. G. NICOL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Sessional Medical Officers	JENNIFER M. STILLWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. DIANA J. COLLINS, M.B., B.CH. PATRICIA TAYLOR BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. MARY D. CLARKE, M.B., B.S. HELENA J. JACKMAN, M.B., B.S. PATRICIA M. KENNEY, M.B., CH.B. NANCY OUTRAM, M.B., B.CH. ANNE E. ROBINSON, M.B., B.S. A. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	D. LEVI, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG.
Dental Surgeons	MISS DAPHNE BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S. R. NEWTON, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. MRS. GLENYS MOSS, B.D.S. (part-time)
Sessional Dental Surgeon (Orthodontics)	M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.
Dental Anaesthetist	M. G. L. LUCAS, M.B., CH.B., F.F.A.
Orthoptist	MRS. M. PLAYFAIR, D.B.O.
Psychiatrist	R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.CH., D.P.M.
Educational Psychologists	D. W. EVANS, M.A., DIP.ED.(OXON.), M.ASS., ED. PSYCH. MRS. B. GASKIN, B.A., B.COMM., DIP. ED., B.ED., PSYCH.
Physiotherapist	H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapists (part-time)	MRS. R. COLES, L.C.S.T. MRS. P. HEDGER, L.C.S.T.

NURSING STAFF

Nursing Officer ... ...	... ...	Mrs. I. O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.
Deputy Nursing Officer ...	... ...	MISS R. F. TOMLIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.

DAY NURSERIES

Day Nursery Matrons	Mrs. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N. Mrs. M. MARTON, N.N.E.B. Mrs. S. A. NORWOOD, S.R.N.
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HOME HELP SERVICE

Home Help Organiser	Miss V. M. ATKINSON
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WELFARE SERVICE

Chief Welfare Officer	F. CHARLESWORTH
Senior Welfare Officer	A. A. MARTIN
Occupational Therapists ...	... ...	MRS. M. CATLIN MRS. J. PICKETT
Occupational Centre Manager ...	... ...	H. FOUNTAIN

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Chief Mental Welfare Officer ...	... ...	J. MARSDEN
Senior Mental Welfare Officer ...	... ...	Post vacant
Adult Training Centre Manager	... ...	K. FOGGAN

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector	... ...	G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	... ...	R. LORD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Specialist Inspectors:		
Food Hygiene	... ...	P. A. FREESTONE, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing	... ...	S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Smoke Abatement	... ...	S. SUMMERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Abattoir Manager	D. BULLIMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I., M.A.P.H.I.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	M. CLARK
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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer	H. TOWLE
Assistant Administrative Officer	A. BALL
Chief Clerk	... ...	J. W. A. LINDLEY
Administrative Assistant (School Health)		Mrs. J. BROWNE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH R. M. DYKES, M.A.
 M.D., D.P.H.
 63/69 GUILDFORD STREET Telephone 31291
 LUTON

July 1968

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
 Councillors of the County Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report of a Medical Officer of Health is, in essence, a summary of the work done by the staff during the year together with the arithmetic of health and disease of the population within the circumscribed area of the local authority. In addition it contains tabulated data giving information about national trends that are taking place—like growth in population, or fall in birth rate. All these statistics provide a guide line to the expected need for services in future years, but from the accumulated information it is difficult to determine the sufficiency or effectiveness of the services that are being provided. An increase in the number of people receiving a particular item of service may reflect a growing usage of the service, but does not indicate its adequacy. Thus, for example, one learns from this report that the home help service provides an equivalent of 122 home helps working a 30 hour week and that, in 1967, the service provided 190,929 hours of assistance to 1,245 households. These may be interesting facts, but they could hardly be said to be illuminating. They do not, for example, answer such questions as "Is the service meeting the needs of the population in the town? Is there a need for further development of this service: and if so, by how much?" Again, in that part of the report dealing with the school health service, we are told that there were 3,694 periodic medical examinations and that of the children examined 918 were found to have defects requiring treatment. The questions that immediately come to mind are "How serious are the defects?; are they major defects and if so are they being ascertained at a sufficiently early age?; alternatively, if they are minor defects, is not the accepted procedure of periodic school medical inspections rather a large hammer to crack a very small nut?"

In recent years we have been trying, in a number of ways, to answer questions such as these. Thus, for example, in the case of services rendered to the elderly the approach has been two fold. First, the full extent of need for development of nursing care services was determined quite simply by attaching local authority nurses to medical practices. Nowadays each nurse carries out her nursing duties under the immediate direction of the family doctor. The record of work done by the nurses is maintained by the health department. More than half the patients given nursing care in their own homes are over the age of 65 years. Secondly, the names of all elderly people and the separate services that were being provided were collated and, with the aid of the computer, arranged in schedules according to the name

of the family doctor. This schedule is sent at intervals to the family doctor who is asked to make any necessary amendments to services required and to add the names of elderly patients not already included in the schedule, but who are in need of one or more of the services (chiropody, home help, meals on wheels, etc.) set out in the schedule.

The results have, up to date, been both encouraging and re-assuring. The co-operation and help of the family doctor has brought to our notice cases that might otherwise have been overlooked; and the knowledge that our services to the elderly are, in the main, meeting the demand gives the staff a greater sense of achievement. The results have also confirmed the point of view which we have held over the years, viz: that the domiciliary care and well being of the people can be served best by forging a closer link between the medical and social services.

These simple procedures restricted as yet to district nurses on the staff and elderly people in the community could, of course, be extended to include attachment of other members of the staff (e.g. health visitors and mental welfare officers) to medical practices, whilst the schedules for the elderly could be extended to include handicapped people and other 'at risk' groups in the community.

With regard to the procedures in the School Health Services for ascertainment of remedial defects at an early age, annual reports in recent years have drawn attention to the discontinuance of routine periodic school medical examinations of some older age groups. Coincidental with the improved health of school children over the years these inspections have produced a diminishing return and in consequence have been confined more to younger children. An additional stimulus to ensuring the most effective use of medical resources has been the diminishing medical manpower. Indeed, on this account alone it may become necessary, as is pointed out in the report of the school health service, to restrict routine medical inspections exclusively to school entrants and provide a selective follow up of older children by expanding the consultative services at the School Clinic.

The effect of the Mental Health Act, which set the pattern of community care for mentally disturbed persons, is now being felt. Increasing demands are being made on the local authority to provide residential accommodation for the elderly infirm and for mentally handicapped persons of all ages who are in need of residential care, but do not require admission to hospital. A home for the elderly infirm and a hostel for mentally subnormal children are included in the development programme and scheduled for the year 1968-69.

In August the new home for the elderly in Farley Hill Estate received its first residents. This home of 40 beds has single and double bedrooms only and with its up-to-date equipment meets most of the needs for the care of the elderly. In addition to providing for the residents the home is equipped to supply 30 meals a day for the meals on wheels service.

The waiting list for admission to homes for the elderly continues to grow steadily and the department, fully aware of the problem and its consequences, has made every effort to keep it within bounds. The recent financial stringencies imposed on local authorities have, however, further delayed the development of capital projects. Other methods of providing residential care for the elderly are now being looked at and it would appear that in many cases a favourable alternative to homes for the elderly could be serviced flatlets.

The Housing Act, 1961, gave greater power to Local Authorities to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in houses let in multiple occupation. It made provision for a code of management where a house was not being properly maintained and enabled improved services and facilities to be required in a house, having regard to the number of individuals or households living there. In addition a local authority can make a direction order as to the number of persons who may live in a house or part of it. Inspection of this type of property was found to be exceptionally time consuming and as more houses were being used for multiple occupation it became necessary to concentrate more of our resources on this specialised aspect of the work.

During 1967 two inspectors made a survey to assess the extent of the problem. The Survey showed that there are some 600-700 houses in multiple occupation and of these almost 100 have been made to comply fully with the requirements of the Act.

Development Programme

(a) Welfare Projects

The Old Persons Home at Farley Hill was completed in August. The Home provides accommodation for 41 residents.

The building of a new Home at Birdsfoot Lane was commenced during the year and is scheduled for completion during the summer of 1968.

(b) Health Projects

Late in the year the Ministry of Health gave approval to plans for the erection of a new Child Welfare Centre to serve the Sundon Park area. Building work is expected to commence in the New Year with a view to completion before the end of 1968.

(c) Future Development

The Minister of Health has indicated that he hopes to be able to recommend loan sanction in the immediate future as follows:—

	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
1968/69	Hostel for Mentally Subnormal Children Extension to Ambulance Station, Leicester Road	Home for Elderly Infirm
1970/71	Clinic: Abbotswood Road	

It will be necessary to amend the existing programme however, in light of the economic situation and need to restrict capital expenditure, but projects included in the ten year programme are as follows:

	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
Health Centres:	Dunstable Road Marsh Farm	Old Persons Homes: Lewsey Farm St. Monica's Avenue Marsh Farm Wigmore Lane
Clinics:	Austin Road Vauxhall Park Halfway Avenue High Town Area	Old Persons Day Centre and Day Care Centre: Park Street

Day Nursery and Clinic:
Park Street Area
Mental Health:
Hostel for Mentally Handicapped
Adults
Ambulance Service:
Sub-Station—Ring Road Area
Ambulance Station (in vicinity
of proposed new General
Hospital)

Old Persons Day Centres:
Lewsey Farm } Joint user
Marsh Farm } premises
Birdsfoot Lane
Wigmore Lane
Centre for Physically
Handicapped
Rookwood and Westlea O.P.H.:
Wardens House

Acknowledgements

The smooth running of the department symbolises the efficiency with which all members of the staff have undertaken their duties, and the service to the community has been enhanced by good inter-departmental relationships. The interest in the work of the department shown by the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year has been encouraging both to the staff and to me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Medical Officer of Health

**STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1964) ... ... ...	...	...	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1961) (excluding added areas)	...	...	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1967	...	...	153,820
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1967	...	...	47,711
Rateable value (1st April, 1967) ... ...	...	...	£9,832 410
Sum represented by Penny Rate ... ...	...	...	£40,800

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Live Births

			Males	Females	Total
Notified:	Legitimate	...	2,121	1,985	4,106
	Illegitimate	...	161	196	357
	ALL	...	2,282	2,181	4,463
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	1,572	1,482	3,054
	Illegitimate	...	141	162	303
	ALL	...	1,713	1,644	3,357

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 21·8

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	36	37	74†
	Illegitimate	...	2	3	5
	ALL	...	38	40	79†
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	20	27	48†
	Illegitimate	...	2	3	5
	ALL	...	22	30	53†

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 15·5

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,410

Infant Deaths

*Registered	Legitimate	...	26	18	44
	Illegitimate	...	5	3	8
	ALL	...	31	21	52

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	15·5
" " " " Legitimate births	...	...	...	...	14·4
" " " " Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	26·4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	10·4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	7·2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	22·6
Percentage of illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	9·0%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births*	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total Deaths (Registered)	...	...	...	683	651

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 8·7

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

† One Indeterminate

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1967**

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1958-1967

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS			MATERNAL DEATHS			
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Rate per 1,000 estimated Popula- tion	Compar- ability factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 estimated Popula- tion	Compar- ability factor	Under 4 weeks	TOTAL 4 weeks —12 months	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Sepsis	Other	Total	Rate per 1,000 total births
1958	118,300	18.4	1.00	45	20.2	1,077	9.1	1.21	33	6	40	18.3	—	—	1	0.4
1959	120,500	20.0	1.00	42	17.1	1,179	9.8	1.19	37	18	55	22.8	1	1	2	0.8
1960	122,880	21.2	1.00	51	19.2	1,170	9.5	1.24	38	11	49	18.1	—	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,739	20.8	54	19.3	1,202	9.0	1.28	43	15	58	21.1	—	—	1	0.4
1962	134,820	3,030	22.5	51	16.6	1,304	9.6	1.28	47	17	64	21.1	—	—	1	0.3
1963	136,390	3,359	23.1	52	15.2	1,384	10.1	1.26	39	17	56	17.3	—	—	1	0.3
1964	147,770	3,602	24.3	49	13.4	1,188	8.0	1.31	37	16	53	15.1	—	—	—	—
1965	150,700	3,519	23.3	44	12.3	1,390	9.2	1.24	39	21	60	17.0	1	—	1	0.3
1966	152,560	3,494	22.8	56	15.5	1,337	8.7	1.26	41	27	68	19.5	—	—	—	—
1967	153,820	3,357	21.8	53	15.5	1,334	8.7	1.25	35	17	52	15.5	—	—	—	—

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1958-1967

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2
	LUTON ...	18.4	20.0	21.2	20.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	23.3	22.8	21.8
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.7
	LUTON ...	20.2	17.1	19.2	19.3	16.6	15.2	13.5	12.3	15.5	15.5
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.7	21.1	19.9	19.0	19.0	18.3
	LUTON ...	18.3	22.8	18.1	21.1	21.1	17.3	15.1	17.0	19.5	15.5
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.5
	LUTON ...	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.9	15.5	13.4	10.5	11.1	11.8	10.4
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	35.1	34.2	32.9	32.2	30.8	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3	25.4
	LUTON ...	34.1	30.5	32.4	30.5	31.1	27.4	22.2	23.0	25.7	22.6

* Provisional figures only.

**DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN
INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT**

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional				Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	Per Cent of all	District Midwives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1963	1,642	155	1,797	55.5	1,439	—	1,439	44.5	3,236
1964	1,978	144	2,122	58.9	1,476	4	1,480	41.1	3,602
1965	2,090	142	2,232	63.4	1,285	2	1,287	36.6	3,519
1966	2,155	—	2,155	61.7	1,337	2	1,339	38.3	3,494
1967	2,181	—	2,181	65.1	1,174	2	1,176	34.9	3,357

**DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN
INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT**

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal toxæmia ...	4	—	4
Foetal malformation ...	9	1	10
Complications of labour ...	8	—	8
Prematurity ...	2	—	2
Accidental haemorrhage ...	11	—	11
Placental insufficiency ...	1	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility ...	1	—	1
Maternal illness ...	1	—	1
Unknown causes ...	14	1	15
Total ...	51	2	53

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	1
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1967

17

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—		
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
3. Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1		
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5		
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	39	23		
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7		
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3		
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	35		
15. Leukaemia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—		
16. Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
17. Vascular Lesions	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—		
18. Coronary Disease Angina	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	17	58		
Carried forward	... 777	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	24	76	182	229	256

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1967 (continued)

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1967

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All	
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Bronchitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	...	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Neoplasm	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other diseases	...	10	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	23
Other accident	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	14	4	2	2	1	—	2	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	2

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1958-1967
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

Year	AGE GROUPS															
	All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1958 ...	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1
1959 ...	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1
1960 ...	48	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2
1961 ...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—
1962 ...	60	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2
1963 ...	57	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964 ...	47	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7
1965 ...	64	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	25	2	22	3	9
1966 ...	80	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	28	—	36	—	5
1967 ...	83	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	4	31	8	21	2	11
Total ...	570	73	—	—	2	1	20	6	88	17	220	25	177	17	63	7
	643	—	—	—	3	—	26	3	105	—	245	—	194	—	70	—

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1967, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	8
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	8
Measles	86	221	270	255	240	448	18	2	2	—	1	—	1,543
Meningoccal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	10
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	—	2	—	—	—	16
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	3	4	12	7	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	42
ALL	92	225	284	265	246	473	22	10	7	8	5	5	3,1645

TUBERCULOSIS

Only 20 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is an exceptionally low number for a town the size of Luton and is the lowest number ever recorded for the town. There were three re-notifications. The incidence rate of 0·13 for 1967 compares favourably with 0·42 for the previous year.

There were three deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, two male and one female, all over the age of 45 years, giving a mortality rate of 0·02 per thousand of the population.

Comparative figures are to be found on page 23.

One hundred and six patients were removed from the register as 'recovered'.

PARTICULARS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1967

Age Periods	Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	...	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
20 "	...	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
25 "	...	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
35 "	...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
45 "	...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
55 "	...	3	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 +	...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	18*	5	9	6	2	1	1

* Includes three re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1963	81	11	6	1
1964	63	14	7	1
1965	56	29	3	1
1966	66	15	4	—
1967	23*	15	3	1

* Includes three renotifications

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1967, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	438	276	40	82
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	15	5	9	6
No. of cases transferred from other districts	9	4	7	1
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	3	—	—	—
	465	285	56	89
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	54	52	22	8
(b) removed from the district	9	8	6	—
(c) died from Tuberculosis	2	1	1	—
(d) died from other causes	7	—	1	—
(e) lost sight of	11	4	5	4
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	382	220	22	77

The total of 602 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December, 1967, represents a prevalence rate of 3·9 per thousand of the population as compared with 4·6 at the end of 1966.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications 8

Identified Agents:

Salmonella Typhi-mirium 6

Salmonella Stanley 1

Salmonella Eimsbüttel 1

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL
ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951**

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on two occasions during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

The first case was a woman, thought to be over the age of 70 years. She lived alone, in filthy conditions and was incontinent. She was not receiving proper nourishment and a blood sample showed she was extremely anaemic. She also had a gross memory defect and was not considered capable of looking after herself properly.

The second case was also a female over the age of 70 years. She was bedridden, incontinent, living in squalid conditions and entirely dependent for food on a male Irish lodger. The Consultant Geriatrician considered that she was suffering from a degree of senile dementia and anaemia and should be cared for in hospital.

Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of six persons in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

For the greater part of the year, the Department was without the full time services of a Health Education Officer, but nevertheless courses of lectures on various aspects of health and hygiene were given by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors, whilst a special series of lectures on mothercraft, including instruction in relaxation for expectant mothers was continued throughout the year at five of the Council's purpose built Child Welfare Centres.

The exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets and other health education material continued as a routine measure.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Welfare Centres

Although there has been a gradual decrease in the number of births during the past three years, there was nevertheless, during 1967, an increase of 3,000 in the total attendances at the child welfare centres. The centres mainly affected by the increase were the Stopsley and Leagrave Centres, which are Council-owned premises, holding one all day session per week, and the Limbury, Sundon Park, Marsh Road and Round Green Centres, which are rented accommodation. One all day session per week is held at the Limbury and Sundon Park Centres, but only one half-day session per week is held at the Marsh Road and Round Green Centres.

The following table shows attendances at the Child Welfare Centres during recent years:

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of sessions ...	848	960	1,044	1,138	1,227	1,226
Total attendances ...	42,608	45,918	56,859	51,441	53,629	56,771
Average attendances	50	48	54	45	44	46

Fifteen Centres, seven of which are in Council owned clinics, are now provided in the town permitting twenty-four sessions weekly.

Immunisations are carried out at all Centres and during 1967 over sixteen hundred children were immunised at the child welfare centres against diphtheria.

The continued popularity of the child Welfare Centre is demonstrated by the fact that more than 87% (2,933) of all children born during 1967 were brought to the centre by their parents.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1967

Centre	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 year		1-5 years			
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.	Under 1 year	1-5 years
Beechwood ...	102	230	1,880	299	1,247	60	118
Castle Street ...	52	146	1,437	7	987	90	109
Dallow Road ...	99	433	2,165	73	1,502	139	62
Farley Hill ...	104	97	877	49	1,295	87	102
Gooseberry Hill ...	102	257	2,986	216	2,756	142	252
High St. Leagrave ...	104	192	2,150	433	3,247	132	224
Marsh Rd. ,	51	129	2,081	41	1,046	87	58
Lewsey Farm ...	102	209	1,470	779	2,917	149	170
Limbury ...	102	242	2,052	52	1,912	169	77
Park Street ...	51	81	661	5	469	83	39
Round Green ...	52	191	1,651	23	1,460	176	55
St. Anne's ...	48	101	1,019	16	1,097	124	50
Stopsley ...	102	298	2,821	73	2,157	61	105
Sundon Park ...	104	194	2,355	101	1,833	171	110
Vauxhall Park ...	51	133	1,390	17	734	59	31
Total ...	1,226	2,933	26,995	2,184	24,659	1,729	1,562

(b) Toddlers' Clinics

Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the clinic when they attain their third birthday. The purpose is to enable the medical officer to see each child before he reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

Of the 1,749 invitations sent out during 1967, 1,179 (67%) of the children attended.

(c) Contraceptive Clinics

The recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 5/66 to provide a free family planning service for women to whom it was considered pregnancy would be detrimental to health were operative throughout the year.

Sessions increased from 105 to 108, and attendances from 2,953 to 3,200 an average attendance of approximately 30 per session.

Clinics are now held as follows:—

Beechwood Health Centre	...	...	...	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly
High Street, Leagrave, Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly
Lewsey Farm Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly

The following summary shows the details of attendances:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances	
			Patients			
			New	Old		
Beechwood	...	50	121	345	628	
Stopsley Clinic	...	20	33	228	289	
Gooseberry Hill	...	14	49	204	295	
High Street, Leagrave	...	12	17	119	349	
Lewsey Farm	...	12	39	125	359	
Totals	...	108	259	1,021	1,920	
					3,200	

The Council continued to provide accommodation for two evening clinics arranged by the Family Planning Association, rent free, at the Beechwood Health Centre.

(d) Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

Orthopaedic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	29	69	98
No. of first attendances	2	49	51
No. of subsequent attendances	5	47	52
Total attendances	36	165	201

<i>Classification</i>		<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs ... ...	...	4	8
Congenital Deformities	...	11	23
Cystics Tumours ...	...	2	6
Gait ... ...	...	1	2
Hernia	...	17	23
Intoeing ...	...	26	13
Knock Knees	...	45	62
Metatarsus Varus	...	1	2
Over-riding Toes	...	9	15
Posture ...	...	3	7
Undescended Testicles	...	1	1
Other Disease or Defects	...	29	39
		149	201
		—	—

Disposal

No. of cases referred for exercises	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases referred for appliances	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	...	...	...	...	16
No. of cases referred to hospital out-patients department	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	...	...	...	...	9
No. of cases discharged	...	...	...	...	15

Ophthalmic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	33	125	158
No. of first attendances ...	3	232	235
No. of subsequent attendances ...	9	201	210
Total attendances ...	45	558	603
	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	152	6	25
No. of first attendances ...	235	—	19
No. of subsequent attendances ...	209	1	32

Twelve children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 219 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Treat- ment com- menced	Treat- ment com- pleted	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extrac- tions	Genl. Anaes.	Dent- tures	Radio- graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	9	9	7	4	17	17	1	—	2
Children under five ...	210	177	131	25	325	200	99	—	1

(f) Audiology Clinic

		Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of new cases	7	7
No. of first attendances in year	...	—	12	12
No. of subsequent attendances	...	—	25	25
Total	...	—	44	44

Fourteen children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(g) Premature Infants

Two hundred and twelve premature births ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth) were registered during the year. Of this number, 198 survived the crucial first four weeks of life. Of the 14 who died, 5 weighed 2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less at birth and a further 5 weighed between 2 lbs. and 3 ozs. and 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth.

Premature births registered during the year are analysed in the table on page 30 according to place of birth and birth weight.

Place of birth

Registered Births

Born in Maternity Institutions:—

(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board 173

Born at home 39

Total 212

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Number	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 5 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	
...	1	5	1	10	2	35	6	36	29	87	39	173	212
Number surviving after 24 hours	...	—	2	1	6	2	35	6	36	29	87	38	166
Number surviving after 8 days	..	—	1	1	5	1	34	6	35	29	87	37	162
Number surviving at 4 weeks	..	—	1	1	5	1	34	6	35	29	86	37	161
													198

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers

D—Domiciliary. H—Hospital.

(h) Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1967 are given below:—

Summary of Notifications

Number of notifications received during year	...	...	...	...	42
Number of live births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	31
Number of still births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	...	...	...	...	63
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	14

Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code	Defect	Cases	Code	Defect	Cases
0	<i>Central nervous system</i> ·1 Anencephalus ... ·2 Encephalocele ... ·4 Hydrocephalus ... ·5 Microcephalus ... ·8 Spina bifida ...	9 1 3 2 6	6	<i>Limbs</i> ·3 Polydactyly ... ·4 Syndactyly ... ·5 Dislocation of hip ... ·6 Talipes ... ·8 Other defects of hand ... ·9 Other defects of pelvic girdle and lower limb	2 2 1 8 5 2
1	<i>Eye, Ear</i> ·5 Other defected eye ... ·7 Defects of ear causing impairment of hearing ... ·9 Other defects of ear	1 1 1	8	<i>Other systems</i> ·1 Other defects of face and neck ... ·9 Exomphalos omphalocele ...	1 1
2	<i>Alimentary system</i> ·0 Defects of alimentary system N.O.S. ... ·1 Cleft lip ... ·2 Cleft palate ... ·7 Rectal and anal astresia ... ·9 Other defects of alimentary system ...	1 4 5 1 2	9	<i>Other malformations</i> ·0 Congenital malformations N.O.S. ... ·1 Multiple malformations N.O.S. ... ·9 Other ...	1 1 1
4	<i>Respiratory system</i> ·1 Defects of nose (Arhinia choanal atresia or stenosis) ...	1			

(h) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 125 children of parents who are unable to arrange proper care and supervision of their children during working hours.

The Nurseries at Alder Crescent and Manor Road each accommodate 50 children and they are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Stopsley Nursery provides a further 25 places and in addition there are 15 places allocated for the Medical Care Unit which was introduced in 1964. The hours of attendance at this Nursery are from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Medical Care Unit was established to meet a need for special care for some children under the age of 5 years suffering from a physical handicap, or those mentally or emotionally disturbed or who have a speech or hearing difficulty. The age range of the children in the Unit is from 3-5 years and they attend Monday to Friday inclusive from 9.30 a.m.-3 p.m. All admissions are dependent upon a recommendation from a local authority medical officer and the maximum period of attendance in the first place is six months. After this time the child is seen again by the medical officer and if considered beneficial a further period of attendance may be recommended. In order that there should not be any difficulty in obtaining the parents agreement to the admission of a child the normal scale of fees does not apply to the 15 places set aside for this purpose and parents are asked to pay a minimum charge of 1s. 6d. per day. Similarly, as this Unit takes children from all parts of the town, transport is provided without a charge. During the year 22 children have attended the Unit, 7 of these had speech difficulties, 2 were suffering from hydrocephalus, 7 were mentally handicapped and the remainder admitted because of emotional disturbance or behaviour problems.

The Unit continued to make a valuable contribution to the care of the handicapped child and there has again been a waiting list for places throughout the year.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum 1s. 6d. per day per child to a maximum of 17s. 6d. per day. The charge is based on assessable income remaining after deductions have been made from the gross weekly income of the parents in respect of rent, rates, mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowance. Details of fees charged during 1967 appear on page 34.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Medical Care Unit
No of children on register 1.1.67 ...	49	45	21	15
No. added to register ...	53	64	29	7
No. removed from register ...	55	60	28	8
No. remaining on register 31.12.67	47	49	22	14
No. of sessions ...	253	254	254	254
Attendances—0-2 years ...	1,914	1,087	1,235	—
2-5 years ...	8,118	8,956	6,663	—
Total attendances ...	10,032	10,043	7,898	—
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	39.7	39.5	31.1	—

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1967:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.67	No. admitted during 1967	No. on Register 31.12.67
Illness of Parents	16	30	19
Debilitated Children	3	8	5
Confinement	—	10	—
Illegitimacy	26	26	31
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	7	4	3
Parents separated	43	52	39
Poor financial circumstances ...	10	14	13
Other	10	2	7
Medical Care Unit	15	8	14
Total	130	154	131

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents	46	3,344	73
Debilitated Children	34	4,118	121
Confinement	10	192	19
Illegitimacy	52	6,528	126
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	11	1,187	108
Parents separated	95	8,379	88
Poor financial circumstances ...	24	2,321	97
Other	12	1,904	159
Total	284	27,973	98

The following table shows the fees charged during 1967.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent		Manor Road		Stopsley		TOTAL	
		Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children
Up to £2	1'6d.	31	39	52	59	32	32	115	130
£2-£3	1'9d.-2'0d.	6	6	6	6	2	4	14	16
£3-£8	2'6d.-7'0d.	30	43	20	32	17	30	67	105
£8-£10 15s. 0d.	7'6d.-12'6d.	6	8	7	10	1	2	14	20
£10 15s. 0d.-	13'0d.-17'6d.	4	6	1	2	2	3	7	11
£13 5s. 0d. ...	Free admission	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
TOTALS ..	...	78	103	86	109	55	72	219	284

(i) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

During the year 27 new registrations of child minders were approved, 2 applications were refused and 15 registrations were cancelled.

At the end of the year, in addition to one private day nursery registered to receive not more than 35 children, there were 62 child minders registered to receive a total of not more than 232 children.

There was a marked increase in the number of enquiries from persons wishing to set up play groups. The Council at the present time does not require such premises to be registered, but it was considered expedient to issue recommended standards with which persons intending to form play groups were asked to comply. These were as follows:—

Premises

- The floor area should allow at least 30 square feet for each child.
- There should be at least one toilet for every eight children.
- There should be adequate kitchen facilities for providing hot drinks.
- There should be a room available for isolation purposes.
- There should be an outside play enclosure securely fastened to prevent egress by children to roads.

General

- The centre should not be open for longer than three hours at any one time.
- Adequate play equipment should be available.

Staff

- There should be at least one adult responsible for every eight children.

Fire Precautions

- Fire precautions as recommended by the Chief Fire Officer for Luton.

The standards appear to have been readily acceptable and by the end of the year 14 playgroups, ranging from 10 to 64 children were in operation, mainly in church halls and similar premises.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) Attendances—1967

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road ...	51	260	1,043	—	—	260	1,043
Farley Hill ...	51	146	642	—	—	146	642
Stopsley ...	104	188	885	322	2,530	510	3,415
Gooseberry Hill ...	104	155	759	133	1,109	288	1,868
High Street, Leagrave ...	51	—	—	358	1,315	358	1,315
Beechwood ...	42	43	235	96	426	139	661
Lewsey Farm ...	52	—	—	94	628	94	628
Totals ...	455	792	3,564	1,003	6,008	1,795	9,572

Of the 1,795 cases booked at Ante-natal Clinics, 489 were admitted to Hospital or nursing home, 16 moved to other areas and 7 pregnancies terminated during the year.

(ii) Blood Samples and Haemoglobin Levels (All Clinics)

Number of blood samples taken for the first time during the pregnancy	882
Total number of blood samples taken ...	1,128
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	9
" " rhesus positive cases ...	699
" " rhesus negative cases ...	183
" " patients rhesus factor not available ...	Nil
" " W.R. and Kahn positive cases ...	Nil

The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels in blood samples taken for the first time in pregnancies occurring in 1967. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 238 or 27·0% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50% ...	1
50-54% ...	2
55-59% ...	2
60-64% ...	7
65-69% ...	22
70-74% ...	64
75-79% ...	140
80-84% ...	242
85-89% ...	216
90-94% ...	127
95-99% ...	37
Over 99% ...	22
All Groups ...	882

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10.15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8.7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 ...	137	85.04	1.46	1.46
13-24 ...	578	83.31	3.46	0.52
25-36 ...	156	81.06	7.69	—
Over 36 ...	10	88.00	—	—
Not stated	1	92.00	—	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

There were 23 domiciliary midwives on the staff for most of the year.

Three domiciliary midwives resigned their appointment but by the end of the year, the vacancies had been filled.

In addition 32 pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital completed their district training with the domiciliary midwives 12 of whom are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupil midwives.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,295	1,439	1,427	1,291	1,341	1,174
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	43%	44%	43%	37%	39%	35%

The number of domiciliary births was the lowest since 1960, the total of 1,174 home confinements being 167 fewer than for 1966. In addition, however, the midwives attended 580 mothers discharged early from hospital. Details of these early hospital discharges are set out on page 38.

Altogether, midwives made a total of 30,958 visits to patients during the year.

Of the patients confined at home 1,098 (94.1%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 69 cases for the following reasons.

Precipitate labour	...	...	61
Unbooked emergency	...	...	2
Refused analgesia	...	...	6

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1967

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine, Trilene and General Analgesia	1	4	5
Pethidine only	115	53	168
Pethidine and Trilene ...	346	298	644
Trilene only	196	87	283
No analgesia	57	12	69
General analgesia	—	1	1
Pethidine and General Analgesia	1	2	3
Trilene and General Analgesia	—	1	1
Total number of deliveries attended	716	458	1,174

Visits

Visits to patients: (a) Pre-natal period	8,048
(b) Labour period	2,928
(c) Lying-in-period	19,982
	— 30,958
Number of maternal deaths	Nil

Number of infantile deaths

Midwives Clinics:

Number of sessions held	455
Attendances made by Patients	9,572
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	33

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:

Number of Sessions held	217
Attendances made by Patients	1,791

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PATIENTS Discharged home early after delivery

**ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME
BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER**

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies							
			0		1,2,3.		4+			
	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home		
All Ages ...	2,113	1,174	785	291	993	829	335	54		
Under 25 years ...	960	502	565	223	378	278	17	1		
25-34 years ...	890	607	183	67	498	500	209	40		
35 years and over...	251	65	30	1	113	51	108	13		
Not Stated ...	12	—	7	—	4	—	1	—		

**NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE
YEAR 1967**

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	25	53	1	79
(b) Intention to cease practice ...	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	7	—	—	7
(d) Change of name ...	1	1	—	2
(e) Sending for medical help ...	33	—	—	33
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	—	—	—	—
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—	—	—	—	—
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	1	—	—	1

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1967.

(a) Domiciliary Midwives—							
Whole-time ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Part-time ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(b) Maternity Hospital and Ext. ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
(c) Private Practice (Independent)						1	

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visitors was increased by 2 during the year to a total of 36. As in previous years, however, it was necessary to employ State Registered Nurses to supplement the work of the Health Visitors. At the end of the year there were 12 full-time and 2 part-time health visitors on the staff and 19 full-time and 2 part-time State Registered Nurses.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children under 1 year:	First visits	3,283
	Re-visits	3,915
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					7,198
Children 1-5 years	First visits	4,987
	Re-visits	9,336
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>
					14,323
Expectant mothers	218
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.		...	...	...	2,635
Non-effective calls		...	...	...	3,904
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>
					28,278
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of district nurses was increased from 28 to 29 on the 1st April and at the end of the year there were 25 female and 2 male nurses on the staff.

There was a general increase in all aspects of work carried out by nurses attached to general medical practitioners and the number of patients visited increased by 286. There were, however, 320 fewer visits made.

Of the 2,494 patients visited, 1,375 were over the age of 65 years, 276 were following operations and 228 were in respect of preparation for X-ray.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute Medical ...	584	7,028
Chronic Medical	1,134	34,003
Surgical	564	9,872
Tuberculosis	3	43
Abortion	8	33
Other ...	201	4,989
Total ...	2,494	55,968

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All	
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years							
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
Cardio-vascular Lesions ...	—	—	—	—	16	36	—	—	—	—	11	83	146	
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	—	—	1	5	30	1	—	—	—	5	3	52	
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	5	20	27	—	—	1	3	31	48	135	
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Other Respiratory Infections ...	—	1	2	1	4	31	—	—	1	7	10	40	97	
Other Infections ...	3	4	5	5	4	15	2	—	3	10	13	24	88	
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	4	8	1	5	13	45	5	6	12	19	28	74	220	
Preparation for X-ray ...	1	—	2	15	31	18	—	7	31	51	54	210	—	
Post Operative Treatment ...	1	9	7	15	33	25	7	5	8	48	55	38	251	
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	1	3	20	58	94	
Blood Diseases ...	—	1	—	2	3	12	32	—	—	14	28	59	101	
Diabetes ...	—	—	1	—	5	11	1	1	2	—	13	35	69	
Accident and Injuries ...	11	9	7	11	4	11	6	13	7	12	30	57	178	
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	2	110	136	
Skin Diseases ...	—	1	2	1	1	—	8	1	1	—	5	2	26	
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	2	31	45	
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	1	—	1	14	40	—	1	—	1	14	89	
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	—	1	4	5	2	3	1	1	9	13	5	6	50	
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	1	8	18	—	—	—	3	15	64	109	
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	1	—	1	7	3	—	2	8	17	22	61	
Other Conditions ...	—	6	3	4	4	10	19	8	3	4	11	14	25	
Total	28	38	37	76	191	405	32	31	73	217	396	970	2,494	

Particulars of Work of Nurses attached to General Practitioner Groups

Treatment	No. of patients seen at surgeries	Total visits of patients shown in Column 1
Dressings ...	3,779	4,243
Injections ...	3,629	3,991
Immunisations:		
Poliomyelitis ...	3,618	3,677
Diphtheria, etc. ...	3,692	3,713
Smallpox ...	763	763
Sutures removed ...	1,300	1,316
Attendance at minor operations ...	122	125
Other	2,099	2,165

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical ...	317	91	60	12	23	503
Chronic Medical ...	235	164	155	69	152	775
Surgical ...	177	170	101	20	14	482
Tuberculosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Abortion ...	4	—	2	1	—	7
Other	98	8	5	—	—	111
Total	834	433	323	102	189	1,881

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) Smallpox

Only vaccination records of children under the age of 15 years are now kept, but the figures for 1967 show an increase of 364 in respect of primary vaccination in this age group. Most of the increase, (326) was in the 1-2 year age group where 1,307 children received protection. Despite the increase in total vaccinations, the immunity index of children under 5 years dropped from 37.7% to 36%.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1967

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Primary vaccination ...	155	1,306	540	174	2,175
Rc-vaccination ...	—	1	16	63	80
Totals ...	155	1,307	556	237	2,255

Percentage of Children under five years vaccinated

Year of Birth	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
No. vaccinated ...	155	1,429	1,537	1,638	1,720
% of child population	4.5%	41.8%	41.3%	44.4%	47.9%

(b) Poliomyelitis

There was a marked drop in the number of persons who received protection against poliomyelitis, the total of 3,211 being the lowest number since vaccination against this disease was introduced in 1956.

The following table shows the number of persons who received protection during the year.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-40 years	Total
Number of persons who received 2 or more doses during 1967 ...	998	1,902	185	126	3,211

Nevertheless, it is estimated that 80.7% of all children under the age of 15 years and 76.8% all persons between the age of 15 and 25 years have been given protection.

Age at 31.12.67	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	26-40 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more doses	998	2,549	2,483	3,511	3,197	11,608	10,490	15,615	11,895	62,346
Estimated population			17,481			12,525	13,715	20,322	32,702	96,745
Percentage ...		72.9%				92.7%	76.5%	76.8%	36.4%	64.4%

Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was fewer than in any year since 1963, the figures of 3,239 for diphtheria and 3,055 for whooping cough being a decrease of 54 and 81 respectively over the previous year. The decrease, however, is not altogether unexpected, since it coincides with the reduction in total births which has been taking place since 1964.

The diphtheria immunity index of 86.8% for children between the ages of 1-4 years, can be regarded as satisfactory.

The following table shows details of immunisations carried out during the year.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics 209

No. of children immunised at clinics

Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	160
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	...	—
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	1,457
					— 1,619

No. of children immunised by general practitioners

Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	84
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	16
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough only...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	1,584
Quadruple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	1
						— 1,704

Total number of children protected against Diphtheria 3,239

Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough ... 3,055

Total number of children protected against Tetanus 3,302

No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools 50

No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics 327

No. of re-inforcing courses at schools 2,421

No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners 1,306

Total number of re-inforcing courses 4,054

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1967

Children born in years ...	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-62	1953-57	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	1,051	1,682	174	60	68	129	75	3,239
Reinforcing Courses	12	532	156	32	17	1,921	995	3,665

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1967.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	31.3%	86.8%	87.2%	82.7%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

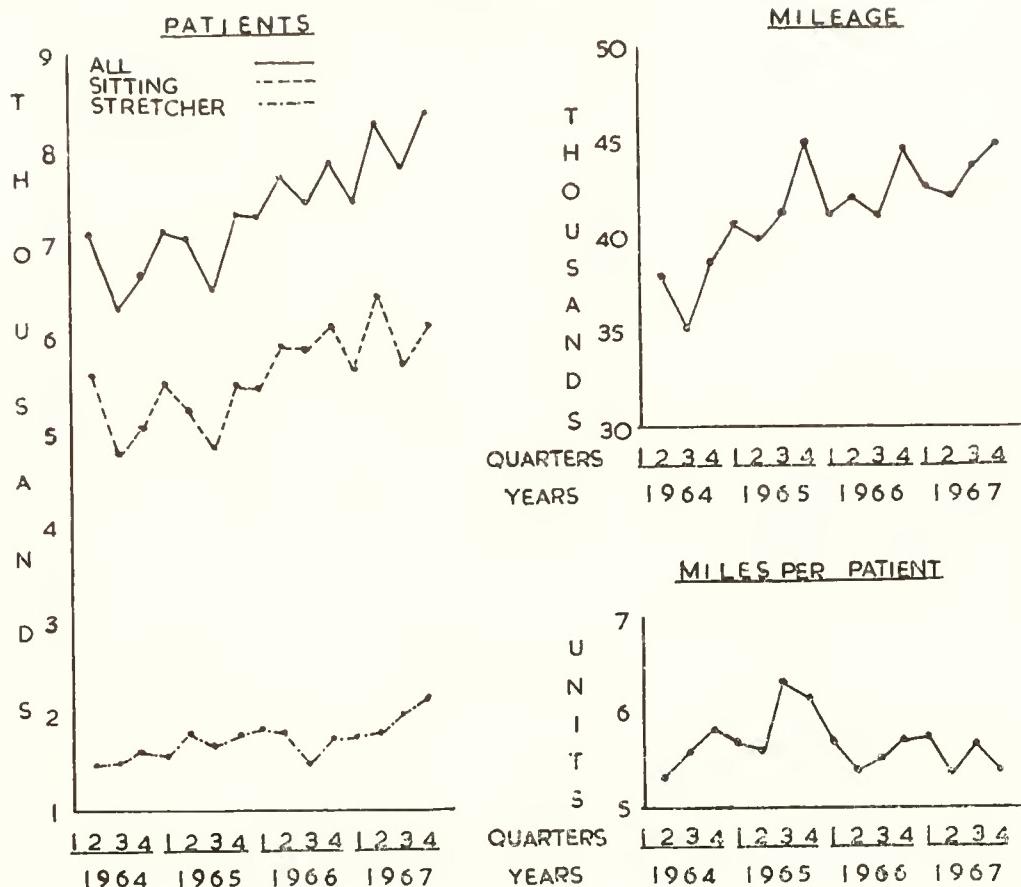
Age on 31.12.66 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1967	1-4 1963-1966	5-9 1958-1962	10-14 1953-1957	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1963-1967 ..	1,063	12,227	9,639	6,857	29,786
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1962 or earlier ...	—	—	2,574	3,806	6,380
C. Estimated mid-year child population	3,392	14,089	26,240		43,721
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	31.3%	86.8%	62.9%		68.1%

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The graph on page 43 shows how the demands on the Luton Ambulance Service have increased since the service first became the responsibility of the County Borough on 1st April, 1964.

The staff establishment provides for an Ambulance Officer, 2 Controllers and 29 driver/attendants. The vehicle fleet consists of 10 ambulances, 2 coaches for sitting patients and 1 car which can provide transport for either 2 sitting cases or one stretcher case.

The total of 31,749 patients carried during 1967 is an increase of 3,762 over the figure for 1965 which was the first full year that the Council was responsible for administering the service. Statistics show that there were fewer accident casualties carried in 1967 than in the previous year, but that cases of sickness increased by 1,800 patients. On an average 87 patients were transported each day and of these 9.5 were accident casualties.

LUTON AMBULANCE SERVICE

SUMMARY OF CASES AND MILEAGE 1967

Quarter Ended	Accident		Sickness		Totals		All Cases	Mileage
	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.		
March	463	328	1,299	5,324	1,762	5,652	7,414	42,455
June	396	383	1,424	6,053	1,820	6,436	8,256	44,003
September	464	401	1,548	5,328	2,012	5,729	7,741	43,658
December	620	432	1,565	5,721	2,189	6,153	8,338	44,831
Totals ...	1,943	1,544	5,836	22,426	7,779	23,970	31,749	174,947

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 286 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(b) Provision of Incontinence Pads

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Ministry of Health Circular 14/63, a scheme for providing incontinence pads has been in operation since January 1964.

Where relatives collect the pads, issue is made on the recommendation of the family doctor, but usually the pads are distributed through the domiciliary nursing service when the district nurse makes her routine visit to the patient. No charge is made for the service.

During the year 36,000 pads were issued compared with 26,800 for the previous year.

(c) Tuberculosis After-Care

One health visitor is responsible for the after-care of tuberculous patients and works under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic. Her duties include visiting patients in their own homes, advising on the prevention of spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. Eleven patients have received milk and eggs.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1967, 1,131 children were protected, and 194 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 130.

In addition to the above, a further 456 children from a Junior School were tuberculin tested following the ascertainment of an active case of respiratory tuberculosis at the school.

No further case of tuberculosis was discovered as a result of the tests.

(e) Chiropody Service

The scheme provides for the treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons. The majority of patients, however, fall into the last group. Normally, six treatments per year are permitted under the scheme, but additional treatments, as necessary, are left to the discretion of the chiropodist. Where patients are housebound, treatments are given in the patient's home. Patients are also permitted to attend the chiropodist of their choice.

The following details show how the scheme has developed over recent years:

			<i>No. of Patients</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>
1963	...	...	574	2,430
1964	...	...	1,259	5,220
1965	...	...	1,806	11,428
1966	...	...	2,256	13,672
1967	...	...	2,556	12,372

(f) Domiciliary Occupational Therapy

This service, which had been in abeyance for some time because of the inability to recruit trained staff, recommenced in June, 1967 with the appointment of two Occupational Therapists, one of whom devotes her attention to the physically handicapped and the other to the mentally handicapped. Starting from a nucleus of 33 patients the number had by the end of the year reached 95 of whom 67 were physically handicapped and 28 suffered from mental disorder.

Starting a service for the mentally ill proved interesting and rewarding. The main aim of the treatment has been to re-establish the patients with their families and within the community. Of the 28 patients who were treated 25 comprised chronic schizophrenics, anxiety states, depression and inadequate personalities, and three were mentally subnormal. The majority were housewives unable to cope with their homes and families, and in these cases practical rehabilitation in household activities such as cooking, housework, shopping and budgeting were encouraged. Other patients who are afraid to go out or have an aversion to public transport are accompanied on outings initially and gradually encouraged to go alone once their confidence returns. Other patients are encouraged to cultivate an interest which will occupy their time at home. The W.R.V.S. have been co-operative in supplying children's clothes, either to be sewn or knitted, and these have been distributed amongst the patients for completion.

Most of the 67 physically handicapped patients have Arthritis, Cerebro Vascular disease, and Multiple Sclerosis, and a small proportion have Osteoarthritis, diabetes and bronchitis. In addition to craft activities, a more practical and realistic therapy has been introduced. Emphasis has been

placed, where possible, on rehabilitation beginning with the basic needs—washing, feeding, dressing and toilet, progressing to a stage of independence and full mobility, either at home or at work. By this change in emphasis of therapy, it has been possible to reduce the amount of craft material in stock and to introduce more practical aids. Patients have been encouraged to buy their own work, and consequently the need for an annual sale of work has been eliminated.

(g) Cervical Cytology

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five women attended clinics for this purpose during the year. Because of the large number of women awaiting appointments at the beginning of the year, the policy of holding two or more medical officer sessions was continued. In all 119 medical officer sessions were held.

The following table gives details of clinics and attendances:—

Centre	No. of Clinic Sessions	No. of Medical Officer Sessions	Attendances
Farley Hill	8	8	168
Gooseberry Hill ...	15	23	540
High Street, Leagrave	20	37	880
Lewsey Farm	13	13	286
Stopsley	14	25	606
Dallow Road	10	13	315
Total	80	119	2,795

At the end of the year 173 women were awaiting appointments.

The table on page 47 overleaf sets out details of those women who attended during the year.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Although fewer cases were served last year, the total number of hours assistance provided (190,929) was the highest recorded, being 25,789 hours more than provided in 1966. By far the largest amount of assistance was provided to aged persons who received 168,575 (88%) of the total hours provided to all households.

Of the 1,245 cases assisted during 1967, 730 (58.6%) received assistance free of charge, 209 (16.8%) paid part cost and 306 (24.6%) paid full cost for the service.

The assistance provided is equivalent to 122 home helps working a 30 hour week for 52 weeks. It is pleasing to record that of the 191 home helps employed at the end of the year 14 have been on the staff for more than 15 years.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY
PERSONS ATTENDING FOR INVESTIGATION BY AGE AND SOCIAL CLASS

Attendances	Single		Widowed or Divorced		Husband Retired		Social Class Classification						Unemployed		Total		
	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	
Ages																	
Under 35 years ...	7	—	6	—	—	—	60 (1)	—	143	1	866 (1)	3	139	—	25	1	—
^a of age group ...	0.5		0.5						4.8		11.5		69.5		11.1		2.0
35 years and over	18	—	46	—	15	—	53	—	179 (1)	3	948 (3)	7	249	—	40	1	—
^a of age group ...	1.2		3.0		0.7		3.5		11.6		61.9		16.1		2.0		—
All ...	25	—	52	—	15	—	113	—	322	4	1,814	10	388	—	65	2	1
^a of Total ...	0.89		1.86		0.57		4.04		11.51	25.0	64.9	62.5	13.88		2.32	12.5	0.03
																	100

* Positive

The following table shows the demands made on the service during recent years:—

Year	Preg. and Conf.		Tub.		Chron. Illness		Hosp. or Ex-Hosp.		Emerg. Illness		Aged Persons		Mental Illness		Total	
	*C	*H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H
1963	229	8,443	—	—	47	6,508	61	2,669	100	3,616	653	88,082	—	—	1,090	109,318
1964	234	7,921	—	—	71	11,539	60	3,006	101	3,172	691	94,124	—	—	1,157	119,765
1965	174	5,933	2	222	40	7,549	60	4,841	115	9,378	778	94,540	—	—	1,169	122,463
1966	237	6,182	2	486	46	7,555	80	9,070	86	7,265	967	134,582	—	—	1,418	165,140
1967	117	3,548	3	162	94	9,316	88	1,823	70	7,409	872	168,575	1	96	1,245	190,929

* C Cases

* H Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1967 ... 764

Cases commenced during year ... 481

Cases discontinued during year ... 397

Cases being served at end of 1967 ... 848

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement	13	26	52	20	6	117	9·40
Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	3	0·24
Chronic Illness	72	15	4	1	2	94	7·55
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital	67	15	5	—	1	88	7·07
Emergency, or other Illness	54	7	8	1	—	70	5·62
Aged Persons	759	98	14	1	—	872	17·04
Mental Illness	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·08
Total	969	161	83	23	9	1,245	—
Percentage of whole	77·8	12·9	6·7	1·9	0·7	—	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement	115	1	1	—	—	117
Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	1	3
Chronic Illness	5	28	10	14	37	94
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital	41	20	13	12	2	88
Emergency, or Other Illness	25	11	7	13	14	70
Aged Persons	54	63	65	133	557	872
Mental Illness	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	241	123	96	174	611	1,245
Percentage of whole	19·3	9·9	7·7	14·0	49·1	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	117	243	2·1 weeks	3,548	14·6 hours
Tuberculosis ...	3	81	27·0 weeks	162	2·0 hours
Chronic Illness	94	1,684	17·9 weeks	9,316	5·5 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	88	316	3·6 weeks	1,823	5·8 hours
Emergency or other Illness	70	1,430	20·4 weeks	7,409	5·2 hours
Aged Persons	872	33,101	37·9 weeks	168,575	5·1 hours
Mental Illness	1	31	31·0 weeks	96	3·1 hours
Total ...	1,245	36,886	29·6 weeks	190,929	5·2 hours

INCOME GROUPS

Gross Income	Up to 8 hrs.			8-12 hrs.			12-20 hrs.			20-30 hrs.			Over 30 hrs.			TOTAL
	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc. Under £6 10s.	399	83	—	59	12	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	569
£6 10s.-£7	48	8	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	67
£7-£9 ...	124	46	2	19	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
£9-£10 ...	22	10	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
£10 and over Income not disclosed	18	25	15	5	10	1	2	3	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	86
Total ...	611	172	186	95	23	38	21	4	58	1	3	19	2	2	5	1,245

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time (over 30 hours)	... 34
Part-time	... ... 157 Total 191

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

J. MARSDEN
Chief Mental Welfare Officer

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

In accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, Mental Welfare Officers perform certain statutory duties which are mainly concerned with compulsory admission to hospital and with guardianship. A 24 hour emergency service is provided and during out of office hours standby duty is shared with the South Bedfordshire Mental Welfare Officers. This arrangement reduces the number of occasions any one officer is "on emergency call".

Staff

The establishment consists of a Chief Mental Welfare Officer, one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, seven Mental Welfare Officers and a Welfare Assistant.

The Mental Welfare Section was fully staffed until November when the Senior Mental Welfare Officer left to take up an administrative post in the Health Department.

One Mental Welfare Officer is in the second year of training for the Certificate in Social Work; four Officers are attending one day per week an in-post training course arranged jointly by the Borough Council and Bedfordshire County Council, and one Officer is in the second year of a similar course run jointly by the authorities.

Growth of the Service

In 1955 three Mental Welfare Officers (then Duly Authorised Officers) covered the whole of the South Bedfordshire area including Luton. An indication of the increasing demands and requirements for the service is seen in the present establishment—ten officers for Luton and four for South Bedfordshire.

In 1962—the first full year in which Luton was responsible for its Mental Health Service—430 cases (393 mental illness and 37 mental handicap) were referred. Comparative figures for 1967 are—mental illness 652 and mental handicap 51—a total of 703, i.e. an increase of more than 63% above the 1962 figure.

Mental Illness

TABLE I

Referred by	Mental Illness
Medical Practitioner	313
Relatives	71
Hospitals	123
Police	35
Patients	34
Local Authority Departments ...	37
Probation Officers	9
Other Sources	30
Total	652

TABLE II
MENTAL DISORDER—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

Category of Disorder	Cases Referred During Period			Action Taken												Under Community Care At End of Period																	
			Total	Compulsory						Admitted to Hospital						Without Compulsion						Placed Under Community Care			Under Other Care			Total					
	Old	New	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F							
Sex	M	F																															
Mental Illness ...	138	226	134	154	272	380	—	—	12	14	15	28	3	2	2	—	90	80	61	70	44	102	76	135	303	431	—	—	43	109			
Psychopathy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Sub-normality	4	6	11	11	15	17	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	11	11	1	2	15	17	1	—	—	—	121	122			
Severe Sub-normality	—	—	9	10	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	1	9	10	3	4	—	—	3	4			
TOTALS	142	232	154	175	296	407	—	—	12	14	15	29	5	2	2	—	90	83	62	70	64	122	77	138	327	458	4	4	—	—	164	231	
			329		703		—	—	26		44		7		2	—	173		132		186		215		785		8		—	—	395		403

There was an increase of 91 (16%) over the previous year in the number of cases referred—mainly from family doctors and relatives. At the end of the year 152 persons were receiving community care from Mental Welfare Officers, an increase of 29 (23.5%) over the previous year.

The number of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals for long term care has remained almost constant (5 to 7) for six years indicating perhaps that it is nearing an irreducible minimum.

Likewise the number of patients admitted to hospital for observation—Section 25 (for 28 days) and Section 29 (3 day emergency)—has shown very little variation (63–71) over the same period. But as will be seen from the following table the proportion compulsorily admitted under the two sections has changed very considerably.

TABLE III

YEAR	1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962	
Section	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25	29	25
Number	26	43	29	40	41	30	46	21	41	22	52	16
TOTAL	69		69		71		67		63		68	

The number of patients seeking treatment in hospital informally via the service increased from 137 to 170 (24%) and Mental Welfare Officers referred 131 persons to Out Patient Psychiatric Clinics—an increase of 16 (13%) over the previous year.

TABLE IV

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION

	Age							Total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Over	
Males	15	62	56	52	35	29	23	272
Females	26	65	78	66	51	48	46	380
Totals	41	127	134	118	86	77	69	652

In all age groups the number of cases referred (both sexes) was up on 1966 with the exception of those over the age of 70 years. The numbers referred to the Service in this age group were 23 males and 46 females—a reduction of 11 in each case. The Welfare Section's new Home for the elderly at Farley Hill was opened during the year and this might well have some bearing on the reduced number of old persons for whom help was sought from the Mental Welfare Service.

Mental Handicap

TABLE V
SOURCE OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality
Medical Practitioner	2
Relatives	6
Hospitals	5
Police	1
Patients	—
Local Authority Departments ...	26
Probation Officers	—
Other Sources	11
Total	51

Fifty-one new cases of mental handicap became known to the service—eleven fewer than the previous year.

TABLE VI
SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL
CASES REFERRED

	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males ...	8	4	12	24
Females ...	8	2	17	27
Totals ...	16	6	29	51

Three female patients were admitted informally to hospital; two males were admitted under Section 26 (for treatment) and one female under Section 25 (for observation).

Guardianship

In two cases (Male) Authority for Guardianship was not renewed. Eight cases remain: two in Luton; one at present in hospital informally, and five in care of the Guardianship Society, Brighton.

Short Term Care

To enable parents to take a holiday and to be free of the care of their mentally handicapped child whilst doing so, 16 children were admitted to hospital and four to voluntary establishments.

Community Care**TABLE VII**

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16+
EMPLOYED AT 31.12.67

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Working	% Working	Under C.C	Working	% Working	Under C.C	Working	% Working
74	33	44.5	86	21	24.4	160	54	33.7

There were 160 mentally handicapped adults in Community Care at the end of the year and of these 54 (33.7%) were remuneratively employed.

Training of the Mentally Handicapped**TABLE VIII**

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE—TRAINEES ATTENDING AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1967

	Male	Female	Total
Luton	29	28	57
South Beds. ...	24	15	39
Total	53	43	96

TABLE IX

	Under 16		
	M	F	T
Attending Ridgeway Avenue ...	19	18	37
Waiting Junior Training ...	4	2	6
Total Need	23	20	43

Tables VIII and IX show the number of mentally handicapped children and adults attending training centres. Children from Luton and South Bedfordshire are cared for at the County Council's Centre at Dunstable, whilst adults from the two Local Authorities attend the Luton Adult Training Centre in Bramingham Road. As will be seen there is a waiting list for children, but additional classrooms now being built by the County Council are expected to be ready for occupation in the summer of 1968.

Although the Adult Training Centre is not yet fully occupied—there were 96 trainees on the register at the end of the year—its capacity of 120 will be reached in about two years time, and plans for extension of the present building will need to be considered.

The County Council's building programme includes a Special Care Unit at Dunstable to provide day care, including habit training for those children who are not yet ready for the Junior Training Centre and who, because of the degree of handicap are not suitable for training, but whose parents do not desire long term care for them.

At a recent meeting with the County Medical Officer of Health it was agreed to continue the present arrangement whereby the two authorities jointly provide training facilities for the mentally handicapped in Luton and South Bedfordshire. One of the most valuable aspects of this arrangement is the secondment to Luton of Dr. L. G. Nicol, the County Council's Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health. Dr. Nicol is able to maintain his interest in handicapped children from the time of their referral to the Mental Welfare Section through the Junior Training Centre and into Adult Training Centre life.

Co-operation with other Agencies

A considerable amount of interest is shown by outside organisations in the work of the Mental Welfare Section whose officers, during the year, have given a number of lectures and talks to various groups and societies in the town.

Thanks are due to all the many social work agencies, both statutory and voluntary, who have rendered much valuable assistance.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

K. T. FOGGAN
Manager

The Adult Training Centre completed its second year as an operational unit.

With the completion in 1967 of structural aspects of the Centre, the unit settled into an organised scheme of training. Techniques for the assessment of individual training needs were developed, resulting in a more effective work placement within the Centre.

The number of trainees has steadily increased from 83 in 1966, to 97, comprising 58 men and women from Luton and 39 men and women from South Bedfordshire. With few exceptions the majority of trainees have had an excellent record of attendance, and there is evidence that the Centre has succeeded in providing a variety of stimulating and satisfying activities. The relationship between Mental Welfare Officers and the Training Centre remains close. The Mental Welfare Officers have provided a strong supporting role which has proved invaluable in stimulating the interest of the parents in the objectives of Social and Industrial Training.

The classroom and domestic training instructors have developed useful training programmes and the results are very encouraging. Domestic training is worthy of particular note and trainees' records indicate significant improvement. The majority are now capable of shopping, preparing and cooking simple meals and maintaining a satisfactory standard of kitchen hygiene and as a result they are able to make a more useful contribution in their own homes. A small number of male trainees take part in special programmes designed to develop basic domestic skills which will be useful if they are required to fend for themselves over short periods at home.

Work in the classroom suffered a temporary setback when the Senior Instructor left, but the post is now filled and progress continues. Marked improvement has been noted in trainees' overall ability to handle money and there is evidence of progress in their understanding of time and number. Experiments in teaching reading and writing are also progressing satisfactorily. The introduction of "employment readiness sessions" for the more capable trainees has helped some to take their first step towards open employment.

Industrial work has continued to expand and the Centre now provides instruction in a variety of occupations.

Laundry

This section now accommodates sixteen men and women who are supervised by two instructors. A local hospital contract, added to the existing contracts for local authority clinics and homes for the elderly, increased output to the present maximum capacity of 4,500 pieces per week. During the early development of the laundry, caution had to be exercised in relation to the amount of work that could be expected from trainees. Careful selection of seven of the more able adults provided a nucleus of trained operatives. As the year progressed this team was increased to include a few more severely handicapped men and women. The safety precautions inherent in the design of modern laundry machinery, plus sensible supervision on the part of staff, have produced a safe and realistic training environment.

Main Assembly Shop

There has been a gradual improvement in the diversity of work undertaken in the Main Assembly Shop, which accommodates 50 trainees. By the Autumn of 1967 the assembly and packaging of children's toys (tea-sets, etc.) was largely replaced by fettling, pressing, drilling alloy castings, a modest amount of electrical fitting assembly and the assembly and packaging of cosmetic aids. In addition, two local motor car manufacturers supplied contracts for the assembly and packaging of vehicle parts. The section now provides a pattern of work varying in degree of complexity, through which an individual can progress as his ability improves.

The potential ability of the mentally handicapped must not be underrated. Within the protective environment of the Centre trainees are capable of maintaining accurate work of good quality. The average amount of weekly incentive payments has been increased. The amount of the allowance is determined by the overall advancement of the individual. Social development, as well as industrial performance, is taken into account.

In general, a more mature attitude to work has been developed despite the problems inherent in bringing together a large number of handicapped persons in one workshop.

Woodwork Section

Instruction in the use and care of hand tools has produced excellent results; three trainees are now capable of using a 10 in. circular saw and a mortice machine. A wide variety of contracts has been completed, including the manufacture of polling booths, work benches, nursery school equipment, notice boards and considerable quantities of seed boxes and firewood. The Woodwork and Garden Sections jointly undertook the task of building an additional 40 ft. by 15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. greenhouse and two 40 ft. by 10 ft. cold frames. The greenhouse was constructed of 3 ft. high stone faced block walls and has a glazed pitched roof. The cold frames are of similar design and make an attractive feature at the rear of the main building.

Gardening

This section has made progress in many aspects of horticultural work. With the completion of the first greenhouse a variety of bedding plants was raised followed by the cultivation of tomato plants from seed. Thermospatially controlled heating was installed by contractors in October. The number of allotments was increased from 5 to 7, which permitted the sowing of a greater quantity of vegetables. The majority of the produce was sold to parents. The section continued to maintain the landscape aspects of the Centre site.

A garden maintenance service for the Homes for the Elderly and Health Centres could be devised, and it is expected that a scheme of this kind might be provided by a team of trainees in the spring of 1968. The value of such a service is twofold:—

1. It gives trainees the opportunity to work *in* the community and to travel, meet and talk with people outside the Centre.
2. It establishes, as in the case of the laundry, a link with the Corporation's community services.

Concrete Section

It is proposed to enclose this outdoor section to facilitate production all the year round. The section complements other training areas by providing experience of heavier manual work. The output has been mainly concrete blocks and slabs for use in the Centre, although some work was done for householders and for a landscape garden company.

Staffing

The staff establishment remains at 11, and comprises a Manager, Senior Instructor, Laundry Supervisor and eight Instructors. During the year the Senior Instructor resigned to take a Supervisor's post with another Authority, but the vacancy was filled in December. The Woodwork Instructor was seconded to an approved one year training course in September. Case conferences and lectures held at the Centre were attended by Centre staff, Mental Welfare Officers and staff from the County Council's Junior Centre. The Authority also made provision for the Domestic Training Instructress to attend a Refresher Course on two weekends.

Visitors

Throughout the year the Centre has welcomed many visitors from all parts of the country—Civic Heads, Professional persons, Social Workers, Teachers, Students, etc. The local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to support all the extra-curricular activities. During the course of Mental Health Week many people visited the Unit which was open to the public for three evenings.

WELFARE SERVICES

F. CHARLESWORTH
Chief Welfare Officer

WELFARE SERVICES

The establishment of the Welfare Services Section provides for a Chief Welfare Officer, 1 Senior Welfare Officer, 5 Social Welfare Officers, 2 Social Welfare Officers of the Blind, 2 Welfare Assistants and 1 Welfare Organiser. One Social Welfare Officer is in her second year of training for the Certificate in Social Work. One Welfare Assistant completed her training this year and was awarded the Certificate in Social Work.

Residential Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by Local Authorities under Section 21 (a) of the National Assistance Act 1948 and by Voluntary Organisations under Section 26 of the same Act "for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them."

The accommodation in Luton consists of two adapted homes, Rookwood (39 beds) and The Mount (25 beds), two purpose-built homes, Westlea (46 beds) and Farley (40 beds) and a short-stay home, 27 Studley Road (7 beds)—a total of 157 beds. There were at the end of the year 76 Luton residents in Bedfordshire County Council Homes and 22 in other local authority and voluntary organisation Homes. The short stay home has continued to provide a really useful service both as a holiday home for elderly relatives and as a stepping stone to permanent residence in the other Homes.

Pressure for further homes and beds is increasing and because of national financial stringencies there is little likelihood of supply catching up with demand for many years to come. One of the alternative measures is to provide sheltered accommodation for the elderly. This usually consists of grouped dwellings having all the special equipment and aids to help the elderly and handicapped and under the supervision of a warden. It is hoped through the good offices of the Housing Department to increase the number of this type of scheme in the very near future.

Day Centre

The Day Centre for the elderly at Woodlands Avenue continues to attract a capacity membership. It appeared that there was a good case for extending the premises and the possibility was explored but it was found that the cost would be heavy and it was felt that it would be better to concentrate on setting up similar projects in other parts of Luton.

At 31st December 1967, 248 Luton residents were in the following Homes:

Homes	Male	Female	Total
Farley, Luton ...	9	30	39
Westlea, Luton ...	14	29	43
The Mount, Luton ...	10	14	24
Rookwood, Luton ...	13	26	39
Studley Road ...	—	5	5
The Chilterns, Dunstable ...	3	9	12
Caddington Hall ...	—	19	19
Parkside, Kempston ...	1	—	1
The Cedars, Ampthill ...	—	13	13
Waverley House, Bedford ...	—	4	4
Russell House, Bedford ...	—	1	1
The Limes, Biggleswade ...	—	3	3
Pirton Hall, Shillington ...	1	2	3
St. Margaret's, Streatley ...	19	—	19
Rivermead, Kempston ...	—	1	1
Other Homes ...	7	15	22
Totals ...	77	171	248

During the year 75 people were admitted to residential accommodation, 65 of these were admitted to Luton Homes, nine to Bedfordshire County Homes and one to another local authority Home. Eleven Luton residents in Bedfordshire Homes were transferred to Luton Homes. In addition 67 admissions were made during the year for short stay periods.

At the end of the year 110 people remained on the waiting list for permanent admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as shown in the table below.

Age	Living Alone		Boarders		Hospital		Private Home		Relatives		Council Home		Lodgings		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65-74	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	22
75-84	2	25	1	1	1	1	—	3	4	8	—	1	3	1	51
85 and over	1	8	—	1	—	2	1	3	4	9	1	1	2	2	35
Totals ...	8	41	1	2	1	3	2	7	10	18	3	3	8	3	110

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

During the year 92 persons were added to the register of handicapped persons; at the end of the year there remained 516 persons on the register, an increase of 80 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	Total
1. Amputation	—	3	13	19	18	53
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism	—	1	13	24	89	127
3. Congenital malformations ...	5	11	10	5	4	35
4. Diseases of digestive and genito- urinary systems	1	—	6	31	20	58
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	1	2	9	19	18	49
6. Organic nervous diseases	5	16	44	62	44	171
7. Neuroses, psychoses, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	3	3
8. Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	—	1	2	4	2	9
9. Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory) ...	—	1	—	1	1	3
10. Diseases and injuries not specified above	—	2	—	1	5	8
Totals ...	12	37	97	166	204	516

Handicapped persons are referred from many sources. Enquiries are made by disabled persons themselves, by relatives and neighbours and a few by hospitals and general medical practitioners. Another source are the organisations founded to help sufferers from a particular handicap.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1967—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Amputation	—	—	1	—	1	1	12
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	23
3. Congenital malformations ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
4. Diseases of digestive, and genito- urinary systems	1	—	—	—	—	—	18
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	—	—	—	—	11	—	8
6. Organic nervous diseases ...	1	1	1	—	3	5	26
7. Neuroses, psychoses, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases and injuries not specified above	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	3	3	3	—	5	24	92

For the severely handicapped, unable to work or get about, life is entirely confined within four walls and the need for a holiday break both for them and their relatives has become more and more apparent and during the year 23 severely handicapped persons together with their families or parents were given holidays.

DALLOW ROAD OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

H. FOUNTAIN

Workshop Manager

This Centre for male and female handicapped persons has continued to provide a most useful and worthwhile service.

A total of 82 persons attended the Centre each week and their attendance varied from one to five days a week according to their inclinations and capabilities. Of those now attending, the majority are physically handicapped, but 6 blind persons, 7 persons with some mental illness and 5 persons with both mental and physical handicaps also attend. During the past year 7 persons have been able to return to work in open industry and 2 have taken Ministry of Labour Courses.

The main aims of the Centre are to enable the handicapped to get out of their homes to give themselves and their relatives a break; to provide an opportunity for some social life and to meet other people; to provide some form of occupation. Light work obtained from various firms in and around Luton is carried out at the Centre. This consists mainly of packaging cocktail sticks, cake cases, small spare parts for cars and the finishing of certain rubber parts used in the car industry. The various processes involved make it possible for persons with difficult handicaps to do that part of the work which is suitable to their own capabilities.

All who undertake any of the work are given some small remuneration which is limited mainly by conditions governing earnings of those persons who are in receipt of the various State benefits.

Those attending the Centre have their own Committee which helps in arrangements for recreational activities such as outings, holidays and parties.

During the past year, day trips were arranged to Walton-on-the-Naze, Southsea and beauty spots around Luton. Over the Christmas period most of the handicapped went to parties and concerts and they were given their own party at the Centre, which consisted of Christmas dinner, a social and tea.

The large majority of those attending the Centre are conveyed in the three special vehicles with tail lifts and these vehicles are also used for outings and parties.

(b) Deaf and Dumb

The St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf act as agents for the Council in providing Welfare Services for this class of handicapped person.

The Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf in Old Bedford Road, Luton provides social and recreational facilities for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and in the Chapel of St. Marks attached to the Centre, regular weekly services are held.

It is pleasing to record that at the end of the year, all deaf of employable age in the Borough were in employment.

		under 16	16-64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	21	10	3	34
	F	22	16	5	43
Deaf without speech	M	—	16	2	18
	F	—	10	3	13
Hard of Hearing	M	—	12	—	12
	F	—	8	—	8
Totals	...	43	72	13	128

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

(a) Blind Persons

The number of new registrations during the year totalled 25, 12 males and 13 females, 18 of whom were aged 60 years or over. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 105 males and 114 females (Table 1) an overall increase of 5.

Of the 40 persons in employment 6 were in Special Workshops and 3 were employed as Home Workers. Twenty-five persons were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The occupations followed by blind persons in employment are set out in Table II.

The weekly social club for the blind has continued throughout the year on one afternoon a week and most weeks the number attending has been nearly 50.

At the end of the year 5 children were attending special schools.

(b) Partially Sighted Persons

There were 9 new registrations during the year and at the end of the year the total number on the register was 86, 28 males and 58 females (Table V) an increase of 1 over the previous year's total.

Twelve persons were employed and 5 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

Three children were attending special schools and 6 others were attending other schools.

TABLE I ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

TABLE II ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	Number
Professional Technical and Managerial ...	2
Typists and Telephone Operators ...	3
Street Vendors	1
Machinery Tool Operators	6
Fitters and Assemblers	5
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers	5
Packers, Storekeepers	9
Chair seaters	1
Piano Tuners	2
Labourers	2
Canteen Workers	3
Miscellaneous Workers	1
Total	40

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	19	6	25

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally ill	—	—	—
Mentally Sub-normal	5	4	9
Physically Defective	6	4	10
Deaf without speech	—	1	1
Deaf with speech	—	2	2
Hard of hearing	11	2	13
Mentally ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective ...	2	—	2
Mentally Sub-normal and Hard of Hearing ...	1	—	1
Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing ...	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal Physically Defective and Deaf with Speech	1	—	1
Totals	26	15	41

TABLE V PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	—	1	1
5-15	5	3	8
16-20	—	2	2
21-49	10	5	15
50-64	—	5	5
65 and over	13	42	55
Totals	28	58	86

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the County Borough is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 153,820. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, gas and electric refrigerators and hats.

Meteorology.—The Borough Engineer as the Corporation's Meteorological Officer has supplied the following information which was recorded at the weather station sited at the Airport:—

Sunshine.—1,503 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 15th July, 1967, when 15·3 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 28·48 inches, the wettest day being 22nd July, 1967, when 1·1 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 28·5°C., recorded on 21st July, 1967, and the minimum temperature was -6·6°C., recorded on 12th December, 1967.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

	<i>Million Gallons</i>	
	1966	1967
1. Total consumption—County Borough of Luton	2,940	2,726
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton	... ... ... ... ... ...	2,041 1,863
3. Metered consumption—County Borough of Luton	... ... ... ... ... ...	899 863
4. Average Chlorination Rate	... ... ...	0·25 p.p.m. 0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 153,820 at mid-1967, the above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1966 figures for Borough of Luton in parentheses):—

					<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	36.65 (33.17)
Metered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	16.14 (15.37)
Total	...	...	...	...	52.79 (48.54)

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company comprises the County Borough of Luton, the Borough of Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District, and the northern part of Hemel Hempstead Rural District. The Statutory Area is approximately $73\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, with an estimated population of 215,200 at Mid 1967.

Additionally a small bulk supply is afforded by the Company to the Bedfordshire Water Board (Streatley) of 18,000 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 11 million gallons per day.

Resources

Including its statutory share of the completed Stage 1 of the River Great Ouse Water Scheme, the present resources of the Luton Water Company are estimated at approximately 18 million gallons per day. The extension to Stage 11 of the Ouse Scheme—powers for which are authorised but not yet exercised—increases the Luton Company's availability by a further $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day.

Distribution

During 1967, 4.21 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Marsh Farm Estate	Culverhouse Road	Fenwick Close
Putteridge Road Estate	Wellfield Estate	High Beech Road
Memorial Road	Hitchin Road	Felstead Way
Luton Airport	Limbury Road	Dunstable Road
Icknield Way	Rutland Crescent Estate	Tophill Estate
Stuart Street	Salters Way	Edgwood Estate
Eaton Valley Road	Corncastle Road	Leagrave High Street

Sampling of Water

Each source of supply is analysed bacteriologically by the Local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more comprehensive analyses of each source at monthly intervals.

Plumbo-Solvency

Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that the water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises that materials other than lead be used for supply pipes.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 18th December, 1967:—

- No. 283/15 Crescent Road Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical)
- No. 283/1 Crescent Road Chalk, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
- No. 283/2 Crescent Road Chalk, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated (bacteriological)
- No. 283/17 Runley Wood, Greensand, Unchlorinated (chemical)
- No. 283/3 Runley Wood, Greensand, Chlorinated (bacteriological)
- No. 283/4 Runley Wood, Greensand, Raw No. 1, Unchlorinated (bacteriological)

Chemical Analysis

	Parts per 100,000			
	No. 283/15		No. 283/17	
Free Ammonia	0·0002 0·0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0002 0·0016
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 80 F.	0·032	0·024
Nitrites (p.p.m.) N	Nil Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0·82 0·02
Chlorine	2·9 1·7
Hardness, Total	30·8 19·6
Hardness, Permanent	9·0 8·2
Total Solids	44·5 28·8
pH Value	7·3 7·4
Sulphate as SO ₄	4·1 3·8
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	Nil 0·1
Fluorine (p.p.m.)	0·05 0·30

All samples were clear and free from smell.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable fragments.

Bacteriological Examination

	No. 283/1	No. 283/2	No. 283/3	No. 283/4
Presumptive coliforms per 100 mls.	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37 C.	6	0	1	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22 C.	0	0	0	0

Opinion

These results represent water in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The three main sources of supply contain naturally 0·02-0·10 and 0·12-0·30 p.p.m. of fluorine respectively.

It was not possible during the year to implement the Council's decision to introduce artificial fluoridation of the town's water supplies.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli ... 203

Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	...	38
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	49
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	19
Laportes	...	...	41
Flowers Brewery	...	...	41
Other Sources	...	...	15
			— 203

Classified results of the above samples:—

Class 1—Excellent	...	...	...	...	200
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	3

The sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's Stations and the supplementary supplies at Messrs. Laporte Ltd. and Flowers Breweries Ltd. was maintained during the year.

Following the introduction of substantial supplies of water from the Grafham undertaking, the trouble experienced in recent years with the discolouration of water has been virtually eliminated.

Eight samples of water were taken from the one private well within the Borough which serves four cottages and a farmhouse. Two were found to be contaminated but the proposal to instal chemical sterilisation did not materialise. At the end of the year active consideration was being given to the institution of legal proceedings.

The remaining 47,707 dwellinghouses in the Borough with a population of 153,820 are supplied from piped water mains direct to the house. All standpipes have been eliminated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined. It has been well maintained throughout the period and extensions have been laid wherever new building has rendered this necessary.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation followed by bio-aeration and bacterial filtration. Before its final discharge to the river, it receives additional treatment through sand filters and micro-strainers. The final stage of treatment is necessary because of the lack of dilution in the river and also because the river is later used as a source of water supply. Some sludge is treated with lime and sulphate of iron, dried and sold for manurial purposes.

The Works at Chalton now deals with approximately 12% of the Borough sewage pollution load. It discharges into the water shed of the Great Ouse. The treatment consists of two-stage filtration following sedimentation and the final effluent is run over grass plots to effect further improvement. As at East Hyde a high quality effluent is necessary because of the low dilution available. The sludge is treated as at East Hyde and disposed of for similar use.

CESSPOOLS

A mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year, emptying on a regular basis 40 domestic cesspools within the Borough and various commercial catchpits for which additional charges are made.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

"During the year a weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the County Borough.

"The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1967 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the Tip was 81,830 tons."

The Public Cleansing Department is also responsible for emptying the pail and chemical closets used by caravan dwellers in the town. The closets are emptied twice weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 24.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department 1,414*

Primary Inspections:— *No. of visits*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vermilion, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSING ACTS

Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,449
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food and drug samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
New premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

* This figure does not include 1,269 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	
Contraventions investigated	31
Visits to above	65
Boiler-house inspections	5
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	594
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	—
" " " " —Domestic	2,310
" " " " —Industrial	—
Special surveys	4
FACTORIES	
Mechanical power	26
Non-mechanical power	3
Building sites, electrical sub-stations, etc.	18
Outworkers	—
MISCELLANEOUS	
Airport	3
Caravans, etc.	24
Caravan sites	27
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	3
Exhumations	5
Farms	3
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs premises	6
Kennels	1
Offices	74
Offensive trades	13
Pet animals premises	7
Pleasure fairs and circuses	3
Premises licensed for public entertainment	7
Prevention of damage by pests	7
Public conveniences	25
Rag flock premises	10
Schools	175
Shops	85
Lectures	28
Interviews and appointments	1,228
Miscellaneous visits	1,954
Visits with no access	1,744
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	4,641
" " " under Housing Acts	1,260
" " " various food premises	1,705
" " " premises under Clean Air Act	983
" " " Factories Act	18
" " " miscellaneous premises	980
TOTAL	28,846

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1966 ...	29	29
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24 ...	35	33
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	30	16
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45 ...	17	11
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ...	78	41
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17 ...	38	36
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26 ...	3	1
	—	—
	231	168
	—	—
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1967	63	

Work carried out by the Corporation

In 27 cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24. Forty-four houses at a cost of ...	153 19 1
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 24. One house at a cost of	44 2 0
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. Thirteen houses at a cost of ...	24 16 7
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 18. One house at a cost of	28 12 3
	—
Total ...	£251 9 11

Legal Proceedings:

Case 1—Sections 93, 45 and 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Case proved—fines of £5 under each Section plus fifteen guineas costs. Defendant appealed to Bedford Quarter Sessions—appeal dismissed in respect of Sections 45 and 39, but in respect of Section 93 time allowed to carry out work extended to six weeks. Costs increased to 25 guineas.

Case 2—Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Nuisance Order made—time for work allowed two months. Cost awarded five guineas.

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. Two hundred and seventy-five references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of the year, nine sites catering for 81 vans were licensed. In addition the Municipal site provides for a further 54 vans and this was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

A total of 51 visits and 27 revisits was paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	182
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	443
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	17
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	94

Four hundred and seventy-one library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	93
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	...	80
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	159

The number of premises disinfested for bugs (21) was considerably more than the figure for 1966 (12). 159 wasps nests were destroyed and 32 additional visits paid investigating complaints. One treatment for silver fish and 15 for ants were carried out. Two premises were sprayed for fleas and four for cockroaches.

On four occasions advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the Natural History Department of the British Museum to submit uncommon insects for identification. This service is particularly valuable because the enormous number of species of insects renders identification of all but the most common types a matter for the entomologist.

PESTS DESTRUCTION

A systematic treatment of the sewers for rat infestations was carried out from February to May. 1,570 manholes were baited with Warfarin in stockinette packages resulting in 269 complete and 429 partial takes.

The number of infestations at private houses and business premises was comparable with the previous year. The only major infestation in the County Borough is at the Airport Tip and regular attention was paid to this site so that at no time did the rat population become unduly large. Rat infestations were again treated successfully with anti-blood coagulant rodenticide. The results for mice treatments were less satisfactory however and towards the end of the year use was made of a narcotisation poison with considerable success.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Complaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment completed	Treatment in progress	
Private Dwellings	{ Rats Mice	762 220	836 246	714 223	21	12
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	119 146	106 152	104 147	4	4
Totals	{ Rats Mice	881 366	942 398	818 370	25	16

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 9,405 visits. 42 visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1967, the following numbers attended:—

	Luton Baths Centre	Waller Street Baths	Open Air Swimming Pool
Swimmers	... ... ... 239,368	—	57,543
Spectators	... ... ... 14,512	—	6,189
Clubs	... ... ... 18,069	18,394	—
Schools	... ... ... 80,513	36,085	852
Instruction (Class and Private)	21,321	—	—
Total Swimmers and Spectators	373,783	54,479	64,584
Slipper Baths	... ... 2,696	34,926	—
Total Attendances	376,479	89,405	—

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice daily.

There are five swimming pools in the Borough including the ones at the Luton High School and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filtration. The complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4-4½ hour period and the water is completely changed annually. Break-point chlorination is employed in each case.

Three hundred and seventy-four samples of baths water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination. This regular sampling is a most desirable safeguard and enable action to be taken to remedy minor discrepancies where the Chemists' reports show that either the free chlorine or the residual alkalinity was low.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the three cinemas was made for the purpose of satisfying the Council as the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained. Altogether, nine visits were made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Progress in the further implementation of the Council's fifteen year programme of smoke control areas was maintained.

The No. 5 Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st October so that 2,103 acres are now covered by Smoke Control Orders. This represents 19·66% of the total acreage and 21·84% of the premises in the County Borough. It is estimated that approximately 64% of those eligible for a conversion grant carried out alterations and claimed their grant, with an average total cost per house of £35 5s. 3d. The cost to the Corporation therefore is £10 11s. 7d. per house. This is the first area to be completed with the revised grant arrangements introduced in August 1966 whereby grant is payable for the replacement of any type of open grate by a Gas or Solid Fuel room heater. Gas room heaters were fitted in nearly 60% of conversions, reflecting the current popularity of this form of heating.

In November the Council made the No. 6 Smoke Control Order to cover the Bury Park and Beech Hill district of the town. The area contains 2,265 dwellings and 367 other premises. The Minister's confirmation was still awaited at the year end.

During the year advice to industrialists has continued and close collaboration has been maintained with H.M. Alkali Inspector over matters falling within his province. A Chemical plant which comes within the latter classification was closed during January. This plant had given rise to complaint from time to time chiefly during adverse weather conditions when the characteristic odour could be detected over a mile away. Atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of this Works have improved considerably as a result of this closure. An Incinerator plant at a Commercial Truck factory was also closed in January following closure of a saw mill and the transfer of work to another factory. This also had given trouble with smoke emission. The emission of smuts from oil fired plant continued to present problems, but to a lesser extent than in previous years. The technical knowledge of the causes and cure of this phenomenon are now being applied both to new and existing plant with a consequent reduction in the number of complaints received. Dust emission from the Coal Concentration Depot continued to present difficulties and close co-operation is being maintained with the National Coal Board in efforts to eliminate nuisance. Industrial boiler plant has generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

Contraventions of the Clean Air Act were noted in 21 cases, of which 16 were infringements constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances. The most frequent cause of complaint under Section 16 was bonfires causing nuisance to neighbours.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following Recording Stations are operated by the Council in co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology, as part of the national survey in which 147 towns and 28 London Boroughs are taking part. The results of the survey are circulated to 33 countries.

CARBON MONOXIDE FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

The survey of carbon monoxide concentrations from motor traffic conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Technology which was commenced in June 1966, was terminated in August 1967. Results showed the concentrations between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on weekdays were about 10–20 p.p.m. with peaks reaching 30–50 p.p.m. at times of rush-hour traffic. However the concentration of carbon monoxide only exceeded 30 p.p.m. for a total of four hours throughout the whole year. The threshold limit value of 50 p.p.m. which was recently recommended by the Factory Inspectorate for use inside factories was rarely approached and it will be seen therefore that the concentration of carbon monoxide in the streets of the town gives no cause for concern at the present time.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	31
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	65
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	8
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	3
Number of chimney observations	...	...	...	...	—
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	2,877
Number of visits re special surveys	...	...	...	...	12
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	5
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	16
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	594
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	3
Chimney heights determined	...	...	...	...	18

No applications for prior approval were made, 14 notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

1967

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Icknield School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January	113	108	78	60	93
February	61	68	54	56	75
March	33	37	24	22	33
April	38	40	62	24	37
May	33	18	19	15	40
June	17	12	12	12	22
July	12	—	10	12	—
August	15	—	13	20	25
September	39	—	22	25	31
October	37	40	29	27	45
November	82	90	73	59	137
December	74	128	79	83	139

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD
EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1967

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	203	145	132	96	152
February ...	127	139	121	92	133
March ...	68	89	69	69	79
April ...	113	80	105	114	95
May ...	55	40	78	65	80
June ...	49	29	72	70	75
July ...	32	—	44	43	—
August ...	35	—	58	37	46
September ...	68	—	67	51	46
October ...	62	58	70	62	66
November ...	133	131	125	52	140
December ...	148	166	154	105	270

The standard deposit gauges at the Town Hall, Beech Hill and High School and the lead peroxide gauges at the Town Hall, High School and Connaught Road continued in operation to monitor local emissions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The number of visits paid for the investigation of alleged noise nuisances was 39, which represented an approximate fall to half the previous year's figure. In no case was a major contravention found and most of the problems were resolved following interviews with the occupiers of the premises concerned. Six notices were served and four complied with at the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1965

The following is the report on the operation of the Act required by the Ministry of Labour.

Work has proceeded steadily at a much lower tempo than last year. This situation has resulted from the virtual completion of initial inspection of all premises to which the Act applies. Four hundred and twenty-four visits were made for the purposes of inspection, reinspection and investigation. Thirty-eight notices were served and 95 were complied with.

Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases. In one instance the case was withdrawn on payment of £5 5s. 0d. costs because the work had been completed at the time of the hearing whilst the other was found proved with fines of £35 and £10 10s. 0d. and costs.

Twenty-nine accidents, all non-fatal, were reported. In most cases they resulted in cuts and sprains and no evidence of wilful neglect or carelessness was found.

Following the virtual completion of initial inspection in 1966 the work during 1967 was shared amongst the whole public inspection staff.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	20	495	17
Retail shops	8	838	40
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	90	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	5	159	9
Fuel storage depots ...	—	8	—
Total	35	1,590	66

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 690.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	5,382
Retail shops	4,955
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	762
Catering establishments open to the public	1,128
Canteens	109
Fuel storage depots	38
Total	12,374
Total males	5,530
Total females	6,844

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Class of premises	Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Offices	Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964	1	1
Retail shops	Section 6(4)	1	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Section 6(1)	1	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ...	Section 7	1	1
Fuel storage depots ...	Section 10(1)	1	1

No. of persons or companies prosecuted 2

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 Nil

No. of interim orders granted —

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There are four licensed pet shops in the Borough and eight visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The measure also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

There is only one kennels licensed in the County Borough accommodating 50 dogs. Four visits have been paid during the year and the premises has been satisfactorily maintained.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

There are now no plants within the Borough licensed for boiling waste food for pig swill.

The last two premises where this activity existed closed down towards the end of 1966.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Once again during the year it was found that manufacturers of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs had difficulty in complying with the standard of permitted variations of constituents laid down. Six formal samples and nine informal samples of Feeding Stuffs and 10 informal samples of Fertilisers were obtained. Four of the formal samples and one informal sample of Feeding Stuffs and three of the informal samples of Fertilisers failed to meet these standards; in most cases the constituents were in excess of those laid down whilst others were below. None of the failures were however of a serious nature and in each case the matter was referred for investigation to the Local Authorities in whose area the manufacturers were located. It was necessary to make visits for a similar purpose to a manufacturer operating within the Borough. In connection with this duty a total of six visits was made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that rag flock and other filling materials used in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, soft toys, etc. are of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Where such articles are manufactured the Act provides for registration of the premises. Three premises are concerned with the manufacture of furniture, each registered under the Act and 10 visits were paid to the premises for inspection and for the purpose of procuring samples.

Six samples were obtained and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All but one were satisfactory; a sample of Hair failed to reach the prescribed standard in that it contained 1·6% of extracted matter as compared with the permitted maximum allowed of 1%. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and as a result of negotiations, the whole consignment was replaced.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

In the early part of the year the installation of the air filtration plant at the gut scraping premises was completed and this resulted in a noticeable improvement in the aerial conditions adjacent to the Works, though complaints were still received from time to time. Unfortunately it was not found possible to lay the new sewer to the Chalton mains outfall as planned and until this is done it will not be possible to determine what further improvement may be necessary in the factory itself. It is planned to lay the sewer during 1968. During the course of investigations, 50 visits were made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961 INSPECTIONS

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	20	3	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	708	40	11	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	26	35	10	Nil
Totals	754	78	21	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred				
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)			
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	2	—	10	2	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	2	—	3	—	—	
Total	20	4	—	15	—	—	

At the 31st December, 1967, there were 708 factories (mechanical power) and 20 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 124 hat manufacturers and 45 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,177	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	439	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...		1,627	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,008	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	13	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	268	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,289	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 68

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,626

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 14 lists were forwarded to 14 other Local Authorities in respect of 275 workers.

6 lists were received from 6 other Local Authorities in respect of 24 workers and 2 contractors.

August Returns: 10 lists were forwarded to 10 other Local Authorities in respect of 206 workers.

10 lists were received from 7 other Local Authorities in respect of 53 workers.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	513
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...	...	...	262
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	237
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	...	...	...	61
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with Owners	...	...	...	11
				1,117
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	33
				1,084
Total	...	...	...

During 1967, eight dwellings were represented to the Health and Social Services Committee as individually unfit; four Closing Orders were made. At the end of the year, 39 'grey' properties were being let by the Housing Department to families in need of emergency accommodation. They are housed at the request of the Welfare and Children's Departments as well as in other cases of need.

Nine Clearance Orders in respect of 36 houses were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year. Two Public Inquiries in respect of 37 houses in six Clearance Areas were held, and confirmed without amendment. In addition a further 12 Clearance Areas containing 99 houses were represented to the Health and Social Services Committee.

Eighty-one houses were demolished during the year, 60 in Clearance Areas, 10 following formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 11 on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957. In addition, 10 houses were closed. From these houses a total of 36 families comprising 125 persons were rehoused.

Three thousand, one hundred and seventy-three houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts, for which 7,695 visits were made.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the County Borough are given an indication of the expected 'life' of property was again much used by the Public. Four hundred and seventy-two enquiries were made.

Fifteen houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

One thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,424 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated. It was found necessary to serve statutory notices in respect of 121 houses. 35 were repaired by the respective owners and a further 76 by the Local Authority on behalf of, or in default of, the Owners.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Since the extension of Local Authority powers to deal with this class of property by the Housing Act, 1961, considerable effort has been expended in attempting to apply the Council's Standards. Until this year the results achieved have been in no way commensurate with the effort involved, largely because staff shortages prevented sufficient follow-up work being done.

During 1967 however, two Inspectors have devoted their energies to this important aspect of housing work, and this has enabled some tangible results to be achieved for the first time. Many of the houses are occupied by single men and the numbers found in the town seem to vary in direct proportion to the prosperity of the motor industry. During periods of recession many of these men leave the town to seek work elsewhere, only to come back when buoyancy returns to the trade.

As always, obtaining access to the various rooms of the houses presented a major problem and greatly impeded progress. In order to discover houses let in multiple occupation a considerable amount of district survey work has been done and 3,153 visits have been made for this purpose. Two hundred and ninety-six houses were fully inspected in connection with which 1,129 re-inspections were made. Close co-operation with the Fire Prevention Officer has been maintained and their recommendations have been included in the Standards demanded for fire precautions. A fire did occur in a house which had been made to comply in this respect and the family occupying the second floor were able to escape to safety in the house next door by way of the break-through panel provided. A tragedy was thereby possibly avoided. This incident illustrates one aspect of the importance of this work.

One prosecution was instituted for failure to comply with the Standards and to remedy defects. The case was adjourned 'sine die' by the Bench to enable the owner to fulfil an undertaking to complete the work shortly.

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	..	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	3
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	3
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	1

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

		1954 <i>Act</i>	1957 <i>Act</i>
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancella- tion of certificates	...	...	...
	...	...	Nil
	...	...	14
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	Nil	9
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	3
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	Nil
	...	...	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors ...	...	...	...	289
No. of premises registered as Dairies ...	...	...	...	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences ...	...	...	...	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	246
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised ...	...	...	...	250
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Ultra Heat Treated ...	...	...	...	5
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Untreated ...	...	...	...	3

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The designations under which milk is sold are Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated and Ultra-Heat Treated. The latter treatment is operated only by two or three dairies in the country, as it demands special plant including aseptic conditions for bottling or cartoning. It has the very special advantage of being long keeping and can be safely stored for several months without refrigeration so long as the container remains unopened.

The major portion of the town's milk supply continued to be processed and bottled in two dairy plants, one of which handles more than 30,000 gallons of milk per day and distributes it throughout Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Nine Depots in the Borough are used in the milk distribution chain.

The number of automatic vending machines used for the sale of milk is now 29 and a programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be kept in satisfactory condition, only one sample out of a total of 30 taken failing the Methylene Blue test.

The intensive effort to improve the standard of milk sold from dispensers in cafes and restaurants seems at last to be bearing fruit. Although thirteen of the 46 samples taken from dispensers and one of 23 taken from bulk supplies failed the Methylene Blue test, practically all these failures occurred in the early months of the year and results from samples procured later were signally better. In several premises the new type of dispenser using disposable containers were installed and after two initial failures, these gave eminently satisfactory results.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satisfac- tory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	517	480	21	16	95.62	495	—	100.00	—	—	—
Sterilised	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	100.00

Five hundred and seventeen samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 21 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. (See Table above.)

Brucella Abortus

No samples for Brucella examination were taken. The amount of raw milk sold in the Borough is very small.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Twenty-four batches consisting of 209 washed milk bottles were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. Two batches were unsatisfactory but repeat samples passed the standard test. In addition 8 batches totalling 34 churn rinsings were procured and with 1 exception were satisfactory. The other batch was reported as fairly satisfactory and repeat sampling was satisfactory.

REGISTRATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	468
Manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	...	...	...	86
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	...	...	33

Fourteen applications for registration were approved during the year.

A total of 3,547 visits was paid to food premises to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 591 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	...	212
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	...	267
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	112

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regular supervision of food shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 275 notices were served for various defects and 235 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	356
Greengrocers	...	112
Confectioners	...	206
Cooked Meats Shops	...	2
Off Licence Premises	...	31
Bakers	...	13
Fishmongers	...	39
Butchers	...	108
Total	...	867

In addition to the above there are 485 premises of all types serving meals which are detailed on page 92.

All of these premises are regularly inspected and all 1,180 comply with Regulation 16 (provision of hand washing facilities). Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing of food and equipment) applies to 1,083 of these premises and all are in compliance.

As there is no obligation for mobile shops to be registered with the Local Authority, the precise number operating within the Borough is not known. Inspections are carried out as opportunity occurs and 286 were made on the streets of the town.

Five tours of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair, which visits the town periodically during the year, were made. All these stalls are equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district, the largest being at the local Kosher butchers where 150–200 birds are handled each week. An arrangement exists whereby the proprietor notifies the department in the event of suspected diseased carcases. Three such notifications were received as a result of which 18 birds were condemned.

In addition eight further visits of inspection were made.

FOOD HYGIENE IN CATERING AND OTHER PREMISES

A highlight of the year was the visit paid by the Food Hygiene Advisory Council to the town in June. Following a welcome by the Mayor informal discussions on food hygiene problems took place between members of the Council and the Public Health Inspectors. In the afternoon small parties of the visitors inspected a wide variety of small catering establishments including cafes, restaurants, snack bars and factory canteens. The view was expressed that the object of enabling members to see the practical application of the Regulations to smaller premises had been amply fulfilled.

The Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene is a co-opted member of the Control of Infection Committee of the Luton Hospitals, and carries out inspection of all food preparation rooms and kitchens of the four hospitals in the Borough.

Eighty-seven visits were made to Social Clubs, ten in dealing with applications for Justices' Licences.

Seven lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given.

During the year, 10 new catering premises were established and 13 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 485, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
School Kitchens only	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Canteens serving Snacks only	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Occasional Catering	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Public Houses including those serving Snacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	...	...	1,358
Number of interviews held	...	...	196
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	...	...	105
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	...	...	91
Number of lectures given	...	...	7
Number of persons attending lectures	...	...	162

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	...	...	...	19
Premises partly redecorated	...	...	...	20
Water heaters installed	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	17
Wash basins supplied	...	...	...	4
New Sinks	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous work	...	...	...	29
				95

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 16 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Dinner Plates	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tea Plates	...	...	...	...	...	15
Soup Bowls	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tea and Coffee Cups	...	...	...	...	...	43
Beakers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sweet Dishes	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tumblers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Knives	...	...	...	...	...	4
Forks	...	...	...	...	...	14
Spoons	...	...	...	...	...	13
					Total	161

Out of the 161 swabs taken, 99 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 62, 13 returned a count of between 100-200 colonies, 6 between 200-300, 13 between 300-500, 19 between 500-1,000 and 11 over 1,000. In 2 cases faecal *B. coli* was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory. Although there is no legal bacteriological standard for crockery and utensils, the figures quoted above are widely accepted by Public Health Departments and form a useful working guide. To be regarded as satisfactory a utensil should have not more than 100 colonies.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were instituted against a restaurant for the following contraventions:

	<i>Alleged Contravention</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
Regulation 5	(Insanitary premises)	Convicted—£25 fine
Regulation 6	(Condition of equipment) ...	Dismissed
Regulation 8	(Protection of food from risks of contamination)	Convicted—£25 fine
Regulation 14	(Cleanliness of rooms containing sanitary conveniences) ...	Dismissed
Regulation 16	(Towels and nail brushes) ...	Convicted—£3 fine
Regulation 16	(Condition of wash-hand basin)	Dismissed
Regulation 19	(Condition of sinks)	Convicted—£10 fine
Regulation 23	(Cleanliness of premises) ...	Convicted—£15 fine

In addition the Company were ordered to pay 20 guineas costs.

ICE-CREAM

Two hundred and twelve visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice-cream. Three samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to check compliance with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, which require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat, whilst dairy ice-cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and no other fat, and 7½% milk solids not fat. All the samples were reported as satisfactory. Four samples of Iced Lollies were also examined and were found satisfactory.

Seven samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were classified Grade 1.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The number of animals dealt with again showed an increase despite the problems which arose in the last two months of the year as a result of the devastating outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The total headrate was 64,434 made up of 6,509 cattle, 41,109 sheep, 16,585 pigs and 231 calves. No serious operational problems arose during the year and the installation of a new higher capacity boiler has provided greater flexibility and enabled arrangements to be made for the introduction of a steam power jet cleaner.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

A complete meat inspection service is maintained both at the Municipal Abattoir and at the one private slaughterhouse operated in the Borough, for which the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations are made, being the actual cost of the service provided.

Nine hundred and twenty-five visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 77,310 compared with 61,778 in 1966.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	8,087	1,173	300	46,771	20,979	77,310
Number inspected	8,087	1,173	300	46,771	20,979	77,310
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	2	12	7	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,878	695	21	3,915	3,288	10,797
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	35·50%	59·40%	7·00%	8·39%	15·70%	13·86%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	100	102
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·02%	—	—	—	0·47%	0·13%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	31	2	—	—	—	33
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	31	2	—	—	—	33
Generalised and totally condemned	—	1	—	—	—	1

The outstanding success achieved by the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was again reflected in the low incidence found. Only two beasts out of a total of 9,260 were found to be affected. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs increased from 0·35% to 0·47%, and bovine cysticercosis fell from 0·39% in 1966 to 0·36%.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1966	...	27
Applications for Licences considered during 1967 ...	...	4
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1967	...	31

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises and market stalls to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties.

Three special visits were paid in connection with the Orders and in most cases compliance with the labelling provisions was observed. One notice was served however, and was readily complied with. Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeeper's obligations under the Merchandise Marks Orders are available on request.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

No. of Condemnation	Article	Weight in lb.
Notes	Beef 36,298	
	Pork 10,283	
	Mutton 7,270	
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ... 6,208	
	Meat—Canned 2,960	
	Sausages and Meat Products 235	
	Bacon and Ham 132	
	Chickens, Turkeys and Rabbits—Fresh and Canned 222	
	Meat and Chicken Pies and Puddings ... 246	
	Fish—Fresh and Canned 2,780	
	Fruit Pies and Puddings 4	
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit and Vegetable Juices 9,936	
2,473	Preserves and Marzipan 288	
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ... 3,847	
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and Canned 149	
	Ice-Cream 163	
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed 16	
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures, Biscuits, Pastry 545	
	Cereals and Baby Food 63	
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies, Flavourings, Yogurt 261	
	Ham, Cheese, Steakburgers, etc. 548	
	Sauces and Pickles, Condiments and Gravy Salt, Fish and Meat Pastes 26	
	Beverages and Soft Drinks 70	
	Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fats 9	
	Confectionery 96	
2,473	36 tons 17 cwts 3 qrs 15 lbs.	82,655

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcases and organs of 2 cattle, 2 calves, 12 sheep and 7 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the slaughterhouse and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Ten samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination in connection with various investigations and complaints. This service is most valuable to the Department as a supplement to meat inspection and other food examinations.

Sixty-three complaints relating to food and food containers were received during the year. Three were found on investigation not to be justified and the majority of the remainder resulted in the issue of warnings or advice to the vendors.

Three prosecutions for the sale of food containing foreign bodies were instituted and all were successful:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Glass in packets of sweets | Fined £7 on each of six counts plus seven guineas costs. |
| 2. Cigarette in tin of carrots | Fined £25 plus seven guineas costs. |
| 3. Cigarette in bread | Fined £20 plus seven guineas costs. |

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 449 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This included 223 samples of milk and, of these, 14 were deficient in fat. The deficient samples represented parts only of large consignments, and the average fat content of the whole consignment in each case was not below the statutory minimum. A further 49 samples were deficient in solids not fat and while some of these samples again represented a part only of a large consignment, and the average composition of the whole consignment was quite satisfactory, in the remainder the deficiencies were indicative of poor quality milk. That these milks were genuine but abnormal was shown by the Hortvet Freezing Point. Indeed, three batches of samples representing three consignments of milk were all below the presumptive statutory standard for solids not fat. Five samples of milk were unsatisfactory due to the presence of traces of penicillin.

Samples which were the subject of comments were as follows. A sample of corned beef contained a fly, while one of dried apricots contained excess preservative. A sample of malt vinegar was mouldy, indicating that it was old stock. A sample of multivitamin pellets was deficient in iron and high in copper, but a subsequent sample proved to be satisfactory. A sample of beef sausages and a sample of pork sausage meat each contained permitted preservative not above the statutory maximum, but no notice declaring its use was exhibited in the shop at the time of sale. When preservatives are added to sausages their presence must be declared to the purchaser at the time of sale.

Also submitted was a milk bottle containing a mouse. Examination indicated that the mouse was in the bottle and had been through the bottle washing process before it was filled with milk. Also examined was a sample of toy building bricks for the presence of lead. A pill was used to advertise films being shown at the local cinema. In this instance the pill was in fact a saccharin tablet.

A serious complaint which was investigated was the nature of foreign matter in a sample of tea, when the foreign matter proved to be black copper oxide. Its presence in the tea must be regarded as a serious contamination, and it was a prank of a most undesirable character.

The County Borough of Luton has continued to participate in the national scheme to examine food stuffs for traces of pesticide residues. As it is not known to what extent contamination does in fact occur, the scheme is proving valuable in providing data on which to base standards for the maximum permissible amount of such contamination. During the year eight samples were submitted and in no case was any serious contamination with any pesticide residue found. Unfortunately the examination of samples for the presence of pesticides is quite involved.

New legislation introduced during 1967 included the following measures:

The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations.

The Canned Meat Product Regulations.

The Sausage and other Meat Product Regulations.

These regulations make standards for the composition of all these types of meat products. There are so many standards applying to so many different meat products that it is rather dubious whether the average purchaser will be any the wiser as a result of the introduction of these standards. A much simpler way would be to declare the actual meat content of the product at the time of sale.

The Labelling of Food Regulations clears up many points which were left out of the previous Regulations, and it is hoped that the average purchaser will be now better informed.

The Artificial Sweeteners Regulations, and The Solvents in Food Regulations are intended to regulate the amount of these additives, while the Coffee and Coffee Product Regulations, The Ice Cream Regulations, and the Milk Regulations are intended to regulate the composition of such food stuffs. The quality of foods is further to be regulated by the Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, whereby irradiation must not be used to sterilise food. Under the Toys (Safety) Regulations, toys must now be non inflammable and virtually free from lead.

The introduction of all these regulations makes work for the Public Analyst, and it is to be hoped that the extra work will be appreciated by the average consumer.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	6
Meat and meat products	—	18
Confectionery, sweets, etc. ...	—	3
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes ...	—	9
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned ...	—	13
Vegetables—fresh and canned ...	—	4
Groceries—miscellaneous ...	—	107
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc. ...	—	8
Lard, cooking fat and suet ...	—	9
Margarine ...	—	2
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream ...	—	6
Milk	15	201
Patent medicines and chemical substances ...	1	4
Sausages and sausage meat ...	—	4
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines ...	—	24
Wines, spirits and beers	6	—
Ice-cream	—	9
Totals	22	427
		449

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	53	3·61	8·44
February	10	3·59	8·51
March	13	3·56	8·39
Quarter ended 31.3.67 ...	76	3·60	8·44
April	8	3·72	8·76
May	24	3·68	8·81
June	10	3·47	8·86
Quarter ended 30.6.67 ...	42	3·58	8·81
July	11	3·64	8·75
August	24	4·18	8·60
September	11	4·42	9·01
Quarter ended 30.9.67 ...	46	4·09	8·74
October	18	4·22	9·04
November	13	4·08	8·65
December	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.12.67 ...	31	4·16	8·87
Year ended 31.12.67 ...	195	3·80	8·65

**SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF
CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK**

Month	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat % oo	Solids not Fat % oo
April ...	16	4.73	9.16
June ...	2	5.23	9.04
July ...	2	5.30	8.91
August	4	5.12	9.45
October	4	5.70	9.70
Year ended 31.12.67	28	5.13	9.23

Samples of milk which failed to satisfy the presumptive standards are set out in the following table. All the samples formed parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
5471		1	Milk	Faintest trace of penicillin present, also 5476	Repeat samples satisfactory.
5472		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	The Hortvet freezing point determination confirmed the presence of a small amount of water. Subsequent "Appeal to Cow" samples satisfactory.
5474		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids See 5476	Further action not warranted.
5476		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5477		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5478		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5479		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5480		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5481		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5482		1	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
5336		1	Milk	Contained a trace of penicillin	
5186		1	Milk	Contained a trace of penicillin	
5111		1	Milk	Contained a trace of penicillin	Farmer visited and warned.

In addition, 40 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids-not-fat but the Hortvet Test showed these to be genuine milks.

The following samples were subject to adverse comments by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
		1	Corned Beef	Contained a fly	Fly of foreign origin. Importer warned.
		1	Tea	Containing foreign matter	Investigation showed that foreign matter put in by member of staff as a prank. No further action.
5212 5251	1	1	Dried Apricots } Dried Apricots }	Excess Preservative	After consultation with Town Clerk no further action taken.
5499		1	Vinegar	Mouldy	Old stock. No repeat sample obtainable. Warning issued.
5282 5283		1	Pork Sausage } Meat Beef Sausages }	Contained undeclared Preservative	Shop notice inadvertently removed during decorations. Warning issued.
5642		1	Plurivite Pellets	Deficient in iron and high in copper	Formal sample satisfactory.
		1	Milk Bottle	Contained a mouse	Complainant elderly lady who refused to testify. Strong warning to firm.
		1	Pill	Unlabelled	Distributed by local cinema to advertise films. Manager advised as to his legal liability. No further action.
		1	Frozen whole hen egg	Black particles	These particles part of natural content—probably dried blood. No further action.

NATIONAL SURVEY INTO PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD

Eight samples, comprising 1 Pheasant, 2 Pork, 1 Lard, 1 Chicken, 2 Beef and 1 Beef Liver were procured in accordance with the Regional scheme of sampling and submitted to the Public Analyst. In only one case was pesticide found and the quantity was too small to be significant.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

R. M. DYKES,
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

SCHOOL CLINIC,
DALLOW ROAD,
LUTON

Telephone 28271

July 1968

To the Chairman and
Members of the Education
Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The school population increased from 24,779 on 18th January 1967 to 27,093 on 8th January 1968. The general physical condition of children examined at school was good. The number of attendances at Medical Officers' Minor Ailment Clinics rose again in 1967 as also did attendances at the Ophthalmic and Audiometric clinics.

The arrangements for medical examination of children at schools continued as for 1966, i.e., five year old school entrants received the standard full medical examination whereas mid-stage pupils and pupils at school leaving age had a modified examination supplemented by information derived from a questionnaire completed by the parent. In all, 52 departments were visited compared with 53 in 1966 and 61 in 1965. A total of 9,255 children were seen at school medical inspections by medical officers compared with 7,685 in 1966 and 6,597 in 1965.

The continuing difficulty of recruiting medical staff makes it imperative that medical examinations become more and more selective. The increasing demands made on restricted medical staff by both new and expanding health services like cervical cytology and family planning further aggravate the situation. If the present shortage of medical manpower in local authority services continues, it may become necessary to restrict routine school medical inspections to school entrants and, in order to compensate for the omission of medical examinations at junior and high school, to expand the consultative services at the School Clinic. Routine screening tests for hearing and visual acuity would still be carried out at school by trained nursing staff.

There was a sharp rise in the number of children medically examined for employment as a result of the Thompson Newspaper Organisation's decision to publish a new evening paper in Luton and to employ a large number of juveniles for its distribution. The general nutritional state of children nowadays is so good that it is doubtful if these special examinations are of much value. During 1967, 705 children were medically examined for this purpose and all of them were deemed suitable for employment.

In September 1967 the Local Education Authority decided that all newly immigrant children should be medically examined. General medical examinations, tuberculin testing and faeces examinations were carried out. Tuberculin positive children were referred to the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray and those having certain parasites in the faeces were referred to the Paediatrician at the Children's Annexe. A high proportion were tuberculin positive or found to be infested with intestinal parasites. All X-ray examinations were satisfactory.

New additional posts of Senior Medical Officer (1), Educational Psychologist (1), Psychiatric Social Worker (2), Speech Therapist (1), and Orthoptist (1), were created on 1st April 1967. For part of the year the additional posts of Senior Medical Officer and Educational Psychologist were filled.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Director of Education and his staff particularly in the Special Services Division and School Welfare Department for their help throughout the year. I am indebted to Dr. G. A. Roberts for the compilation of this report.

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population on the 18th January, 1967 was 24,779, and was 27,093 on the 18th January, 1968.

The number of pupils on the registers on the 18th January, 1968, was as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	17,376
High Schools and VIth Form College	9,535
Special School	182

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. Infant school entrants were examined within their first year at school, and as in 1966 a modified inspection was given at junior and comprehensive schools.

Periodic or "full" medical examinations were confined to children in infant schools and, in junior and comprehensive schools to those who had never had a previous inspection. There were 3,694 periodic examinations, and of the children given such examinations 918 (24.8%) were found to have defects requiring treatment. A further 2,155 children were re-examined.

The parents of ten and fourteen year old children received a questionnaire before the school doctor's visit to school, and the doctor gave a brief inspection to children in these age groups. Follow up examinations were arranged at the School Clinic. Although a greater number of children in these age groups was seen in 1967, it was not possible to visit all the junior and high schools.

All infant schools and nursery departments were visited during the year.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 7.80 per week during the school terms.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,225
Number already under treatment for defective vision	...						299
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test	...						506
Number seen by school medical officer at school	...						1,853

SENIOR EXAMINATION

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	...	...	...	...	...	1,801
Number already under treatment for defective vision	...					251
Number referred to School Clinic for further vision test	...					274
Number seen by school medical officer at school	...					1,553

RE-EXAMINATIONS FROM INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR EXAMINATIONS

Number of children given subsequent medical examination at School Clinic	231
Number of defects found to require treatment	186
Number of defects found to require observation ...	44

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assessed general fitness. In 1967 one child (0·03%) was considered unsatisfactory as compared with none in 1966 and 0·05 per cent in 1965.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection was most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the leaver's group was less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many older children prefer to be unaccompanied.

Entrants	88·5%
Leavers	15·3%
Other Age Groups	59·2%

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

From September, 1967 newly arrived immigrant children of school age were medically examined. Faeces specimens were examined for pathogens and parasites and the children were also tuberculin (Heaf) tested. The results are shown in the table which follows:—

Country of Origin	West Indies	Guyana	Pakistan	India	Italy	East Africa (All Asian in origin)
Number ...	55	1	38	37	2	10
Heaf Positive ...	26	1	28	19	—	8
Abnormal Chest X-ray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye Defects ...	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ear Defects ...	2	—	2	1	—	—
Other Defects ...	—	—	1	3	—	—
Abnormal Faeces Results* ...	28	—	12	7	—	1

* Hookworm, Round Worm, Tape Worm, Amoebiasis.

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e., weighing, measuring height and vision testing, (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g., obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc., (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness, (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g., ophthalmic, orthopaedic, (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry carries out audiometric examinations, prepares moulds for hearing aids, and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1.	Number of attendances at clinics:—					
	Minor Ailment ...	...	...	...	...	247
	Special ...	...	...	...	...	1,654
2.	Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	423
3.	Number of visits to schools for:—					
	(a) Head Inspections:					
	First Visits	...	...	...	...	326
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	110
	(b) Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	778
4.	Number of Home Visits	...	...	...	...	301

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections was to discover which children were harbouring headlice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention (e.g., running ears, plantar warts).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who were constantly being re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 63,726 inspections were made and 401 children were found to be verminous (1·5 per cent of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road.

Minor Ailments Clinic—Medical Officer's Sessions—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—6 sessions weekly.

Orthoptic daily.

E.N.T. Consultant—1 session per month.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant—1 session per month.

Postural Clinic—at intervals.

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Wednesday and Friday, 4 sessions weekly.

Speech Therapy—7 sessions weekly.

Audiometric Testing—3 sessions weekly.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments was carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and three Medical Officer's sessions were held each week.

The number of attendances at Medical Officer's sessions rose again in 1967 and was 1,840 compared with 1,674 in 1966 and 1,564 in 1965.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1963	1,990	22,003
1964	1,498	24,113
1965	1,564	24,835
1966	1,674	24,779
1967	1,840	27,093

A further 143 sessions were held for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. There were 224 new and 420 subsequent attendances by appointment.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1963	2,055	22,003
1964	1,918	24,113
1965	1,790	24,835
1966	2,220	24,779
1967	1,835	27,093

Two children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with none in 1966 and 1965.

Twenty three children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with seven in 1966, and four in 1965.

As well as the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents.

The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 16,339, of which 6,430 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted six sessions each week at the School Clinic.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

	<i>Examined by Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>		
	<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>	
Total number of attendances	3,352 603
Number of new cases seen	702 158
Number of return cases seen	1,737 235
Number of prescriptions issued	974 78
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	9 12

Vision testing was carried out at school medical examination. The "E" card was used in infant schools, and the Keystone Vision Screener in junior and senior schools.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	1,454 school age 712 pre-school age
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(3) Colour Vision

All children in junior and senior schools received a colour vision test (Keystone Vision Screen) during school medical examination.

During the year 64 boys and 3 girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

Children found at Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have orthopaedic, postural or surgical defects needing specialist advice, were referred to the Consultant Surgeon, who attended the clinic on the first Wednesday of each month. When operation proved to be necessary children were admitted to the Children's Annexe, Luton, under the care of the Consultant Surgeon.

As well as the sessions held by the Consultant Surgeon, sessions were held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 50 children were referred to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises.

The physiotherapist held two treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for orthopaedic defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	230
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers	...	199
Number of new cases seen during the year	...	211
Number of cases on register at 31.12.67	...	273
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	...	1,091

Particulars of the cases seen and the work undertaken are given below:—

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. of Appliances Ordered	No. of X-rays	No. ref. to Hospital	No. Discharged
Accident, result of ...	2	3	—	—	1	—	—
Asthma	10	10	7	—	—	—	4
Congenital Defects	9	11	—	—	2	—	2
Genu Valgum	35	43	2	1	—	—	10
Genu Varum	8	11	3	2	—	—	4
Hallux Valgus	3	3	1	—	—	—	1
Hammer Toes	14	18	1	—	—	—	4
Hernia	29	30	—	—	—	14	4
Metatarsus Varus	5	11	1	5	—	—	—
Pes Cavus	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pes Planus	45	45	11	2	—	—	17
Pes Valgus	15	21	5	—	—	—	3
Posture	60	61	23	—	2	—	29
Testicles—High	3	4	—	—	—	1	2
Retractile	10	10	—	—	—	1	7
Undescended	45	45	—	—	—	13	9
Tight Tendons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torticollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases or Defects	99	102	19	8	10	13	23
	393	429	73	18	15	42	120

An additional 201 attendances were made by 149 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers from the Child Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the School Clinic by audiometry or other special methods.

The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon held monthly sessions at the School Clinic for children with hearing defects and saw others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attended the consultant sessions at the School Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	137
Number of school children tested ...	930
Number of school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	45
Number of pre-school children tested ...	173
Number of pre-school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant ...	1

Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions	...	...	12
Number of school children seen	...	...	52
Total number of attendances	...	...	66
Number of school children recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	...	...	7

In addition 19 pre-school children made 44 attendances, and 14 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Hearing tests at school on infant school entrants were continued, and during the year 11 visits to schools were made. A school nurse visited schools with a portable audiometer and made group tests on 6-7 children at a time, referring any doubtful cases for more detailed testing at the School Clinic.

Number of sessions devoted to Audiometric Screening						
Sessions in school	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	595
Number of children tested who required further test	...	...	...	...	...	60
Number of children re-tested at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of children discharged (no defect)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of children for observation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of children referred for further investigation by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	—

Units for Children with Partial Hearing

During the year one teacher of the deaf was responsible for the Unit at St. Matthew's Junior School, one for the Unit and nursery class at Leagrave Infants' School and one acted as general liaison teacher with responsibility for peripatetic work and the follow up of children in secondary schools. All three teachers attended the Consultant Audiologist's sessions at the School Clinic.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 13 new and 7 return cases seen, making a total of 21 attendances.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:

Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

The Lady Zia Wernher Centre for Spastic Children

This day centre is primarily for children with cerebral palsy but a small number of children with other physical handicaps are admitted. A consultant paediatrician, speech therapist, occupational therapist and physiotherapist are provided by the Regional Hospital Board. A second physiotherapist is provided jointly by the Regional Board and the Local Spastic Society. Two teachers are provided by the Local Education Authority. The centre is also visited by one of the local authority's Medical Officers and Educational Psychologists. The building was provided by the Spastic Society and upkeep is assisted by a grant from the Local Education Authority.

Education is provided for a selected group of children between the ages of five and eleven years. The children are divided into two classes according to age and ability, and the classes are small enough to enable individual attention to be given to each child. Teaching arrangements are supervised by the headmaster of Ramridge Junior School. Children under the age of five years may attend the Centre's nursery class. A small group of severely handicapped children attended a special class for concentrated physiotherapy. Handicapped children of all ages who do not attend any of the Centre's classes can visit the Centre for speech therapy and physiotherapy.

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year 29 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. There were 16 new and 14 return cases, making 31 attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, or further supervision were made in each case.

The number of children ascertained during the year under section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal and requiring special educational treatment at Richmond Hill School and residential schools was 3. In addition 21 children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements. A total of 34 children were admitted to Richmond Hill School, of whom 5 were transfers from other areas, 22 were admitted under informal arrangements, and 3 resided in the County area. Transport was provided for 54 children to and from Richmond Hill.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944	3
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	—
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	19

During the year thirteen sessions were held for the assessment of children referred for emotional and behaviour problems. Fifteen children were seen making fifteen attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or further supervision were made in each case.

Richmond Hill School

This local authority school is for day pupils who are educationally subnormal, but many are admitted on an informal basis. The age range is 5–16 years. At the end of 1967 there were 182 pupils distributed in 10 classes.

1. Reception Class (average age 7 years)
2. "Top Infant" (average age 8 years)
3. Junior (average age 9 years)
4. Junior (average age 10 years)
5. Junior (average age 10 years)
6. Senior Boys and Girls (average age 12 years)
7. Senior Boys (average age 13 years)
8. Senior Girls (average age 13 years)
9. Senior Boys (average age 15 years)
10. Senior Girls (average age 15 years)

The size of classes is kept as far as possible at 14 for the reception class and 18 for the others.

Child Guidance

Psychiatrist: R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

The establishment at the Luton Child Guidance Clinic provides for the services of a Consultant Psychiatrist, two Educational Psychologists, and three Psychiatric Social Workers. During 1967 Dr. Benians attended by arrangement with the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for four sessions weekly. Mrs. J. Miller, Social Worker, continued on a part-time basis, and two posts remained unfilled.

Patients are referred directly to the Psychiatrist by family doctors, by the Magistrates of the Juvenile Court, and by School Medical Officers. Cases from all other sources are referred through the Principal School Medical Officer.

In Luton the Child Guidance Clinic is an integral part of the School Health Service and is under the administrative control of the Principal School Medical Officer. The Educational Psychologist (whose report follows this section), is not only a member of the Child Guidance team, but under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer he takes part in the assessment of mental subnormality and of educational retardation, and also in remedial teaching and school counselling.

Details of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic are recorded below. In almost every case a child's behaviour difficulties are part of a family problem and the Child Guidance team continued to give supportive help to parents. The Social Worker visited the homes to obtain a social history as part of the initial assessment by the team.

Number of cases referred to the Psychiatrist	...	...	...	185
Number of new cases seen by the Psychiatrist	...	...	...	167
Number of old cases seen by the Psychiatrist	...	...	...	84
Total number of attendances at the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	569
Number of home visits by Social Worker	...	...	...	114

Source of referral:

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	118
Consultants	...	...	...	...	8
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	29
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	9
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	17
Others	...	...	...	...	4
					—
			Total	...	185
					—

Type of referral:

Habit Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	24
Anti-Social	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dependency Problems	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other Behaviour Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	88
Psychosomatic	...	...	...	...	...	2
Educational Problems	...	...	...	...	...	7
Psychosis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
						—
			Total	...	...	185
						—

Action taken over new cases:

Treated by psychotherapy at clinic	...	...	...	...	52
Supported and supervised at clinic	...	...	...	...	27
Seen for assessment only	...	...	...	...	66
Recommended for placement away from home	...	...	...	...	5
Cases offered appointments which they did not keep	...	...	...	...	21
Number of cases awaiting assessment	...	...	...	...	14
					—
			Total	...	...
					185
					—

In all 185 new cases were referred during the year of whom 22 were pre-school children, and one was an adolescent already at work.

School Psychological Service

Educational Psychologist (Head of Department): D. W. EVANS, M.A., Dip.Ed. (Oxon.), M.Ass.Ed.Psych.

Educational Psychologist: MRS. B. GASKIN, B.A., B.Comm., Dip. Ed., B.Ed. Psych.

The statistics for the year 1967 are as follows:—

No. of New Cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	243
No. of Old Cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	76
No. of attendances for counselling	...	...	...	...	...	290
Total No. of attendances at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	659
No. of children recommended for teaching in Remedial Units	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of children recommended for remedial teaching in ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	24
Recommended for remedial teaching at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. referred to Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	59
No. discharged	...	...	...	...	...	2

The cases seen range from those dealt with by clinical psychologists, through the field of educational psychology, to vocational assessment of the school leaver. There has been increasing emphasis on the pre-school child, and problems associated with child development. This trend towards earlier assessment has brought to notice a large number of children with problems arising from the delayed development of language, such as dyslexia, dysphasia, and similar categories. These children, who are between the ages of three years and five years, are likely to present two sets of difficulties when they begin school.

- (a) Almost invariably they have difficulty with reading, spelling and writing.
- (b) Because of their inability to communicate freely they are likely to develop stubborn behavioural difficulties.

Facilities for training under a suitably qualified teacher would benefit these children, together with more nursery placements where social training and adjustment could be undertaken.

On 1st August, 1967, Mrs. B. Gaskin, B.A., B. Comm., Dip.Ed., B.Ed. Psych., joined the staff of the department. This now brings the establishment within sight of the recommendations of the Underwood Report, which suggests one psychologist for every 10,000 of the school population.

This appointment of a second psychologist has enabled us to build up closer contact with schools, to see teachers and children in the classroom situation, and to discuss the educational and behavioural problems which perplex the teachers.

Educational failure in children is not necessarily due to lack of intelligence. Genuine cases of educationally sub-normal intelligence amount to only between one and two per cent of the school population. Much educational failure is due to the child being unable to give the co-operation essential to the learning process. This disability arises from erroneous concepts the child has developed in infancy. Thus many cases of educational failure are behaviour problems. It is not the amount of intelligence a child has that matters most but the use he makes of his endowment. Experimental sessions in family group counselling have been organised in addition to the counselling of individual families in the Clinic. The headmaster of Beechwood Junior School has given excellent help with the first of these experiments. Eight families participated in the first course. Both fathers and mothers attended the session over a period of eight weeks. With one exception there was a 100% attendance of both parents. This attendance is quite exceptional and is probably due to the fact that the meetings were held in the evening. The general opinion is that the group was a success, homes were happier, and children settled down in school and the learning process was accelerated. The experiment is now in its second phase. It has been extended to the Infants School and now involves thirty families. Thus the group members learn new approaches to child psychology from one another under the guidance of the visiting counsellor.

During the year an additional special teaching unit was established at the Norton Road Junior School. With the Maidenhall Unit this now gives us two units for children who have educational difficulties which a class teacher could not be expected to manage. The purpose of the unit is the educational rehabilitation of the under-achiever and not the education of the educationally subnormal child. It is hoped that further units will be formed in 1968 and become focal points for counselling with children in the school situation. Assessment enables us to make a diagnosis of difficulties. The real question is, "What is to be done after assessment?" We are convinced that school counselling will be the preponderant element in the solution of this question. Teacher-counsellors, working under the psychologists, will need to be trained, so that the new approach to educational problems can be brought into operation at an early stage in the school child's career. We may thus prevent much wastage of potential and perform a true and valuable social service for the community.

Maidenhall Special Teaching Unit

During the year this Unit was officially made supernumerary to the school establishment and the teacher regarded as additional to the staff. The class is designed to take 18 under-achievers. It now has 23.

Six transfers have been made out of the class back into the normal school stream, or to their original school. Four transfers were made into the class from outside the Maidenhall area and two from Maidenhall school itself. Mr. Marsh, who was the original teacher in charge, has been replaced by Mr. Hooper, who is also doing excellent work with these children. The group is kept under constant supervision, and the educational psychologists visit the school to discuss problems and suggest educational approaches to the children's difficulties.

Although progress is slow in some cases improvement can be seen, and the experiment is proving successful.

Speech Therapy

The arrangement with the Luton and Hitchin Hospital Management Committee whereby Mrs. R. Coles held four sessions weekly at the School Clinic was continued until her resignation on 31st December. On 3rd July, 1967, Mrs. P. Hedger was appointed for three sessions weekly and from July to December seven sessions per week were held.

The increased number of sessions enabled the therapists to see and treat a number of pre-school children, but the number of pre-school and school children on the waiting list remains large.

Number of school children attending for assessment ...	...	131
Number of school children attending for treatment ...	...	36
Total number of attendances ... ... ... ...	...	806

Types of defect treated included:—

- Cleft Palate
- Dyslalia
- Dysphasia
- Cluttering
- Stammering
- Delayed speech and
- Language Development
- Non-speaking child.

Number of pre-school children attending for assessment	...	33
Number of pre-school children attending for treatment	...	7
Total number of attendances ... ... ... ...	...	261

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Principal School Dental Officer
J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Staff

The table below gives the number of dental officers employed in the Authority's school and maternity and child welfare dental services, and the strength in terms of full time officers at the end of 1967 and the corresponding figure for 1966.

		31st December 1967	31st December 1966
Full time officers	... ... ... ...	3	3
Part time officers	... ... ... ...	2	2
Actual strength in terms of full time officers ...		3.25	3.25

After continuing to work two sessions a week during January and February Mrs. G. Moss left for what was expected to be about 12–18 months. However, she found it possible to offer her services again in September and has resumed working two sessions a week since then.

Mr. Robinson continued to provide one orthodontic treatment session per fortnight.

The equivalent of 3·25 full-time dental officers gives a ratio of 1·20 dental officers to every 10,000 school children, ideally this should be about 2·50/10,000. This compares with a national average of 1·74/10,000 and a regional average of approximately 2·00/10,000.

It is highly desirable that further staff be recruited as soon as possible.

Premises and Surgery Accommodation

Work on the alterations and equipping of a room to provide surgery and office accommodation for the Principal School Dental Officer was completed early in the year and from March he was able to carry out regular clinical work.

If the intention to recruit further dental officers is to succeed then serious and immediate consideration must be given to the provision of additional surgery and/or office accommodation. The suggestion to prospective applicants that they would have to work in different surgeries in the same building at different times is not likely to be considered favourably and might well lead to an offer of a post being turned down.

Inspection

To improve the service with regard to school dental inspections Luton was divided into three areas of approximately the same school population in the various departments, i.e. Infant, Junior and High schools.

With effect from January 1967, each full time dental officer became responsible for school inspections and for treating children from the schools in the area which they were allocated. This should help to give some continuity of inspections and treatment, when necessary, throughout the school life of each child.

The scheme is under constant review with regard to changes in location of schools and school populations, and adjustments will be required as and when additional dental officers become available, which would allow more frequent and regular inspections at school.

During the year dental inspections were carried out at:—

10 Infant schools

20 Junior schools

1 High school

The total number of children inspected at the above schools was 8,787. In addition, 1,322 children were inspected at the dental clinic. Of the total number of children inspected (10,109), 5,740 (56·78%) required treatment.

Treatment

Of 3,767 children offered treatment 2,627 were actually treated.

The average number of teeth filled per patient treated was 2.18 and the average number of fillings per patient treated was 2.64.

The average number of extractions per patient treated was 2.87. For every tooth extracted 2.5 were filled.

The number of cases requiring emergency treatment during the year fell by half.

Number requiring emergency treatment in 1967	...	...	138
Number requiring emergency treatment in 1966	...	...	272

Dental Health

Although there was a decrease in the proportion of children "inspected" who required treatment, the amount of treatment per patient increased. It is, however, pleasing to note that the increase in treatment is for fillings as against extractions which show a decrease.

	1967	1966
Total number inspected	... ... ... ... 10,109	8,133
Number found to require treatment	... ... ... 5,740	5,425

It is hoped that the need for fillings rather than extractions will continue to increase.

Dentures

In this category it is pleasing to report a fall of about a third in the number of pupils supplied with dentures.

Statistics

A summary of the school dental work carried out during 1967 is as follows:—

<i>Attendances and Treatment</i>	1967	1966
TOTAL VISITS	6,317	4,897
Additional courses of treatment commenced	75	82
Fillings in permanent teeth	5,169	3,851
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,775	1,213
Permanent teeth filled	4,115	3,325
Deciduous teeth filled	1,601	1,089
Permanent teeth extracted	746	755
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,532	1,794
General Anaesthetics	860	963
Emergencies	138	272
Number of pupils X-rayed	155	114
Prophylaxis	118	134
Teeth otherwise conserved	580	389
Number of teeth root filled	4	6
Crowns	3	2
Courses of treatment completed	2,079	1,683

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year ...	57	39
New cases commenced during year ...	30	36
Cases completed during year ...	15	18
Cases discontinued during year ...	2	Nil
Number of removable appliances fitted ...	32	43
Number of fixed appliances fitted ...	—	2
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	2	6

Dentures

Pupils supplied with full dentures for first time	Nil	Nil
Pupils supplied with partial dentures for first time	14	12
Number of dentures supplied	19	12

Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	8,787	6,688
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	1,322	1,445
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	5,740	5,425
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment ...	3,767	4,336
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic ...	648	732
Number of (c) found to require treatment	353	592

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,163·28	945·55
Sessions devoted to inspection	35·00	37·00

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(*Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods.*)

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown below.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1963	3	5	4	—	151	—	15	11	—	5	194	0.88
1964	4	5	5	—	181	—	13	11	—	2	221	0.91
1965	3	5	5	—	157	—	13	11	—	2	201	0.81
1966	4	5	10	—	182	—	13	7	—	4	231	0.93
1967	4	5	10	—	178	2	19	6	—	8	232	0.85

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) Blind Pupils

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes

Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during
the year

Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind
as at 31.12.67 4

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes

Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year

Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools
for partially sighted children as at 31.12.67 5

Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school 1

(c) Deaf Pupils

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

(d) Partially Deaf

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at St. Matthews J. M. as at 31.12.67 (including 2 children from another area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.67 (including 2 children from other areas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of children attending Leagrave Nursery Class (including 1 child from another area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions, resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	24
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year ...	...	...	12
(including 4 transfers from other areas and 3 from the County area)			
Number of children admitted to Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements	...	...	22
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	...	...	1
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.67 (including 23 children residing in county area)	...	...	182
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools as at 31.12.67	...	...	19

(f) Epileptic Pupils

“Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils.”

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	1
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children as at 31.12.67	...	...	2

(g) Maladjusted Children

“Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment.”

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	14
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	...	...	8
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.67	...	...	19

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

“Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.”

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	2
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Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.67	6

(i) Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect

"Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment."

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.67	Nil

(j) Delicate Pupils

"Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	5
Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	4
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.67	8

B.C.G. VACCINATION

(Circulars 22/53, 72/49 and 7/59)

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1967, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority Schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1953, and 31st August, 1954), totalled 1,848 and of this number 1,348 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,131 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. One hundred and ninety-four (14.3%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation.

Number of children in age group	...	...	...	1,848
Number accepting invitations for skin test	...	...	...	1,476
Number who attended for skin test	...	...	...	1,348
Number of absentees	...	...	...	128
				1,476
Number of negative reactors	...	...	...	1,131
Number of positive reactors	...	...	...	217
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	...	—	—	1,348
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	...	...	...	1,131
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	194
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	...	...	...	125
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	...	...	...	30
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	13
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	...	...	...	2
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	...	...	...	Nil

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1962	2,056	1,554 (75·6%)	110	1,444	7·1
1963	1,870	1,449 (77·4%)	132	1,317	9·1
1964	1,985	1,463 (73·7%)	155	1,308	10·6
1965	1,931	1,303 (67·99%)	127	1,176	9·7
1966	1,451	1,154 (79·73%)	131	1,023	11·35
1967	1,848	1,348 (72·4%)	217	1,131	14·3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever ...	...	9	7	16	12	8
Whooping Cough ...	...	11	16	8	20	12
Measles ...	...	364	593	333	632	466
Poliomyelitis:						
Paralytic ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	17	17	2	27	3
Infective Hepatitis ...	...	1	8	41	8	2
Paratyphoid ...	...	—	—	1	—	—
Typhoid ...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Other Infectious diseases ...	...	—	2	1	4	6

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

During 1967 the attendance of children between the ages of 3-5 years at nursery schools and classes in Luton was as follows:—

Nursery School or Class	Full time	Part time	Total
Hart Hill Nursery School ...	75	30	105
Dallow Road Nursery School	38	68	106
Beechwood Nursery Class ...	30	60	90
Leagrave Nursery Class ...	15	1	16
TOTAL ...	158	159	317

The Nursery Schools and Classes were visited at least twice each term by a Medical Officer who examined new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

In September, 1967 four new schools were opened, each with a self-contained kitchen/dining room. These were the Stockwood High School, the Bushmead Primary School, the Putteridge Primary School, and the Sacred Heart R.C. Infants' School. With the new kitchen/dining room for the Beechwood Infants' School opening in November, 1967 there are now 49 self-contained kitchen/dining rooms situated as follows:—

Ashcroft High	Halyard High	St. Joseph's R.C. Infants'
Barnfield High	Hart Hill Nursery	St. Margaret of Scotland R.C.
Beech Hill High	Hart Hill C.P.	Junior
Beechwood Infants'	Icknield High	St. Margaret of Scotland R.C.
Beechwood Junior	Icknield C.P.	Infants'
Bushmead C.P.	Leagrave J.M.	Sacred Heart R.C. Infants'
Chantry Junior	Leagrave Infants'	Sacred Heart R.C. Junior
Chantry Infants'	Lealands High	Stockwood High
Challney High	Luton High	Stopsley High
Cheynes Infants'	Maidenhall C.P.	Stopsley C.P.
Crawley Green Infants'	Meads Infants'	Sundon Park C.P.
Dallow Nursery	Norton Road C.P.	Surrey Street C.P.
Denbigh High and J.M.	Putteridge C.P.	Tennyson Road C.P.
Dunstable Road C.P.	Ramridge C.P.	Whipperley Infants'
Farley C.P.	Richmond Hill	William Austin C.P.
Ferrars Junior	Rotheram High	Wenlock C. of E. Primary
Ferrars Infants'	St. Joseph's R.C. Junior	Junior
		VI Form College

The only schools receiving container meals at the end of the Autumn Term 1967 were as follows:—

St. Matthews Junior Mixed and Infants' Schools received meals from the Icknield High School Kitchen.

Denbigh Infants' School from the Denbigh High School.

Warden Hill Primary School from Icknield High School Kitchen. (From January, 1968 Warden Hill School will move to new premises with its own Kitchen.)

During the financial year 1966/67, 3,073,643 meals were served by the Schools Meals Service.

(a) Meals for scholars paying	...	...	...	2,673,645
(b) Meals for scholars, free	...	...	...	130,301
(c) Meals for teaching staff, paying	...	...	...	49,113
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	...	108,152
(e) Meals for kitchen and canteen staffs	...	...	...	112,432
Total meals served 1966/67 (188 schooldays)				3,073,643
Comparative figure 1965/66 (191 schooldays)				2,938,223

The following statistics have been submitted to the Department of Education and Science for meals and milk provided during one day in September 1966 and 1967. One third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity to be provided for each child.

		September 1966	September 1967
Number of children in attendance at school	...	23,359	24,202
Number of children receiving meals on payment	...	14,967	15,668
Number of children receiving free meals	...	603	882
Number of children receiving milk	...	17,970	18,876
Percentage of children receiving meals	...	66.65	68.38
Percentage of children receiving milk	...	76.94	77.99

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The efficient conduct of the School Health Service depends in large measure on the close co-operation between doctors, nurses and teachers. Teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general condition, behaviour, lack of progress in school etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

The co-operation of teachers and school welfare officers is greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before a child starts in employment or within 14 days of his taking employment he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

Re-examination every six months is required during the course of employment.

Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	705
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	705

The number of children licensed during 1967 was 705 and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	271

No children were examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

The general nutritional state of children nowadays is so good that it is doubtful if these special examinations are of much value.

PART I TABLE A—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Age groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		Total individual pupils
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1963 and later							
1962	238	238	—	—	5	33	31
1961	694	694	—	—	51	135	137
1960	1,479	1,478	1	—	137	317	366
1959	714	714	—	—	75	150	181
1958	158	158	—	—	37	30	55
1957	101	101	—	—	23	12	32
1956	57	57	—	—	1,719	14	11
1955	50	50	—	—	—	13	12
1954	36	36	—	—	—	7	5
1953	50	50	—	—	—	13	11
1952 and earlier	44	44	—	—	1,453	13	9
TOTAL	73	73	—	—	—	27	15
	...	3,694	3,693	1	3,172	415	722
							918

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 99.97%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 0.03%

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,199
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,577
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	7,776

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	21,242
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	401
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	376
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	25

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T O	32 58	2 3	9 9	43 70	189 —
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ... T O	262 385	40 —	112 11	414 396	24 —
	(b) Squint ... T O	55 10	— —	5 2	60 12	3 —
	(c) Other ... T O	14 4	— —	2 1	16 5	63 —
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ... T O	119 90	1 —	18 9	138 99	72 7
	(b) Otitis Media T O	26 126	1 2	5 19	32 147	17 —
	(c) Other ... T O	4 2	— 1	1 2	5 5	34 2

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ... T O	70 308	— 1	12 36	82 345	42 2
8	Speech T O	45 95	— —	4 18	40 113	34 4
9	Lymphatic Glands ... T O	10 66	— —	2 16	12 82	— 1
10	Heart T O	13 61	— 1	4 17	17 79	2 2
11	Lungs T O	20 120	— —	4 12	24 132	6 2
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ... T O	13 9	— —	3 —	16 9	— —
	(b) Other ... T O	18 159	— 3	12 37	30 199	7 —
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ... T O	22 69	2 —	3 6	27 75	3 3
	(b) Feet ... T O	25 93	— 1	12 20	37 114	12 4
	(c) Other ... T O	14 21	— 1	8 13	22 35	10 2
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ... T O	1 6	— —	1 1	2 7	— —
	(b) Other ... T O	12 30	— —	1 6	13 36	30 —
15	Psychological— (a) Development T O	26 92	1 —	4 16	31 108	16 —
	(b) Stability ... T O	27 80	1 —	3 18	31 98	18 1
16	Abdomen T O	10 45	— 1	2 10	12 56	— —
17	Other ... T O	9 24	— 4	2 5	11 33	310 1

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	49
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,436
TOTAL	2,485
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	974

Table B
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	232
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	20
Received other forms of treatment	38
TOTAL	295
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1967	4
(b) in previous years	26

Table C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	131
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	1
TOTAL	132

Table D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Table E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	166

Table F
SPEECH THERAPY

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	36

Table G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

					Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	771
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	1,131
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptics	...	...	...	...	550
TOTAL (a)-(d)	...	...	...	...	2,454

PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,471	1,042	114	2,627
Subsequent visits	1,784	1,703	203	3,690
Total visits	3,255	2,745	317	6,317
Additional courses of treatment commenced	40	27	8	75
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1,989	2,753	427	5,169
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	1,684	91	—	1,775
Permanent teeth filled	1,534	2,199	382	4,115
Deciduous teeth filled	1,517	84	—	1,601
Permanent teeth extracted ...	125	563	58	746
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	1,262	270	—	1,532
General Anaesthetics	547	293	20	860
Emergencies	91	40	7	138

Number of pupils X-rayed ...	155
Prophylaxis	118
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	580
Number of teeth root filled ...	4
Inlays	—
Crowns	3
Courses of treatment completed ...	2,079

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	57
New cases commenced during year	30
Cases completed during year ...	15
Cases discontinued during year ...	2
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	32
No. of fixed appliances fitted ...	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	2

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	—	11	3	14
Number of dentures supplied ...	—	14	5	19

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—
--	---

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	...	8,787
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	...	1,322
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	5,740
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	3,767
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	648
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	353

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	1,163·28
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	35·00
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education			—

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING
 EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES
 AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944; AND BOARDED
 IN HOMES

		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Mal. (6)	Del. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	Total (11)
	No. of children awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(i) waiting before 1st January, 1967	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Under 5 years of age	(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1967	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) boarding places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(i) waiting before 1st January, 1967:		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) others	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
A	(2) Aged 5 years and over	(i) newly assessed since 1st January, 1967:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) others	boys	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
			girls	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
		(a) day places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
			girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		(b) boarding places	boys	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
			girls	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
NEW ASSESSMENTS AND PLACEMENTS—LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY
COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

During the calendar year ended 31.12.67:												
A	No. of handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes:	(i) of those included at A above					(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1967					(iii) TOTAL Newly placed B (i) and (ii)
		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
	boys	—	1	—	—	1	5	9	13	—	—	29
	girls	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	11	1	—	20
B	No. of children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	(i) of those included at A above					(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1967					(iii) TOTAL Newly placed B (i) and (ii)
	boys	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	8	—	—	17
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	11
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	1	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	16	1	28
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	14

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 217 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—		No. of medical examinations	No. of forms scrutinised
Airport	...	16	23
Baths	...	2	19
Borough Architect's	...	1	32
Borough Engineer's	...	2	90
Borough Treasurer's	...	—	37
Children's Department	...	2	26
Civil Defence	...	—	1
Education	...	18	294
Fire Service	...	5	3
Health and Welfare	...	15	186
Highways	...	—	—
Housing	...	1	19
Magistrates'	...	—	1
Market	...	1	2
Museum	...	—	2
Parks	...	—	11
Police	...	10	19
Public Cleansing	...	13	63
Public Library	...	3	24
Sewage	...	—	4
Supplies	...	—	4
Town Clerk's	...	3	37
Transport	...	—	34
Valuer's	...	—	9
Youth Employment	...	—	2
Total	...	92	942

APPENDIX II

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer act as Medical Referees to the Crematorium, which is situated at The Vale, Stopsley, Luton.

During the year the total number of cremations was 1,645 of which 704 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 43·3 per cent of the total deaths registered in the County Borough in 1967.

